

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

VOLUME LVII. NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER 2956.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

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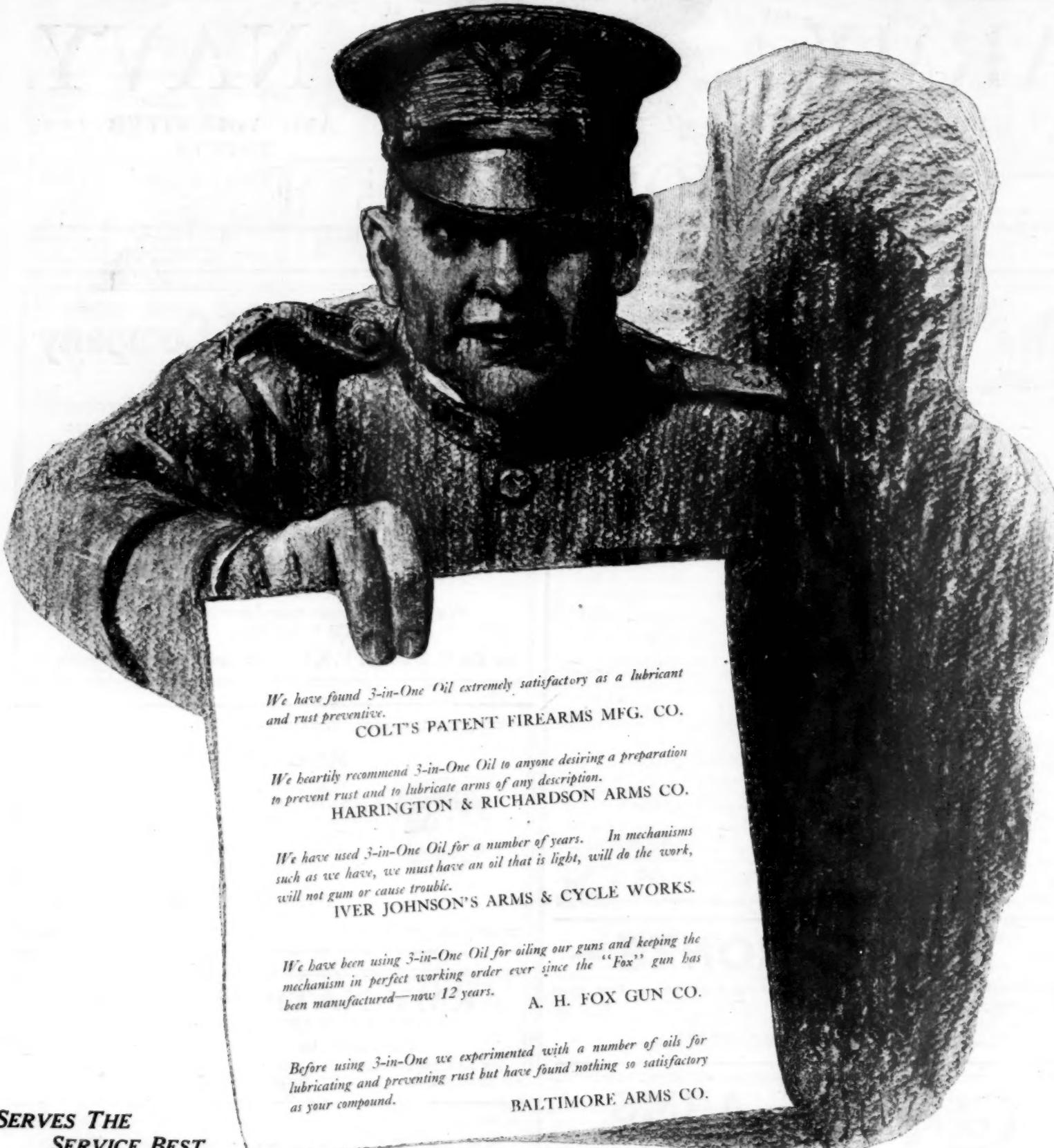
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

April 17, 1920.

Serial Number 2956.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A History of the Great War, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (George H. Doran Co.: New York). This is the fifth volume of Sir Arthur's work on the great conflict. It considers the British campaign in France and in Flanders during the period extending from January to June, 1918, and deals particularly with the second battle of the Somme and the fights at Chemin des Dames, at Lys and at Ardres. An unusual reference appears in the author's preface in which he charges that J. W. Fortescue, British official historian of the war, was responsible for the hostile anonymous newspaper criticisms of Sir Arthur's previous four volumes on the war. He says, in part: "On being remonstrated with this gentleman could not be brought to see that it is not fitting that he should make anonymous attacks, however *bona fide*, upon a brother author who is working on the same subject, and is therefore in the involuntary position of being an humble rival. Having stated the facts they may be left to the judgment of the public." Reviewing events on the British front up to March 21, 1918, the author refers to the great dangers to which the Allies were exposed because of the Russian collapse following the seizure of power in Russia by the Bolsheviks, and as a result the great forces which Germany and Austria were thus enabled to use against the Entente. He defends General Gough, who was in command of the 5th Army Corps at Cambrai and whose forces, together with those of the 3d Army, had only twenty-four divisions to face the sixty divisions of the Germans, who succeeded in driving the British back for a time. The operations of the British forces during the period mentioned are told in much detail. Of the situation at the end of June the author says: "The cause of the Allies seemed at this hour to be at the lowest. They had received severe if glorious defeats on the Somme, in Flanders and on the Aisne. Their only success lay in putting limits to German victories. And yet, with that deep prophetic instinct which is latent in the human mind, there never was a moment when they felt more assured of the ultimate victory, nor when the language of their leaders was prouder or firmer. This general confidence was all the stranger, since we can see, as we look back, that the situation was, on the face of it, the most desperate, and that those factors which were to alter it—the genius of Foch, the strength of his reserves and the numbers and power of the American Army—were largely concealed from view."

The Air Propeller, by Frederick Bedell (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York). A brief and simple treatment of the propeller for those who desire a practical working knowledge of its characteristics and a general knowledge of its theory is given. The book is designed also as a general introduction for those who wish to pursue the subject further and make a more detailed study of the propeller, either in its theoretical or practical aspects. The work is entirely technical. A glossary of airplane terms is appended.

Airplane Characteristics, by Frederick Bedell (Taylor and Co.: Ithaca, N.Y.). This work differs from that of the author on The Air Propeller in that it presents the principles of airplane sustentation and stability and the characteristics of an airplane in flight in a direct and simple way, while at the same time it is precise, and particular stress is laid merely on that which is vital. Only those things that are essential are given. The author was at one time a member of a commission which planned courses in schools of military aeronautics.

CONDITIONS AT G.H. NO. 19 INVESTIGATED.

The War Department has issued a statement regarding conditions at General Hospital 19, Oteen, N.C., following the receipt by a number of Senators and Representatives of telegrams from enlisted men at that place asking that conditions there be investigated, and saying, referring to the mess, "each meal is a riot; guards have struck patients with guns." Col. William J. L. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in command at the hospital. Following the receipt of the telegrams, Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, asked that an investigation be ordered, and Col. C. C. Kinney, of the Inspector General's Department, was detailed to that duty. He found that on Feb. 11 Sgt. Joseph Reilly, sergeant of the guard, and Pvt. Edward Brown, 7th Cav., had some words, which led to the arrest of Brown. A few minutes later Sergeant Reilly ordered Pvt. W. P. Hickerson to take Private Brown, who was at mess, to the guard house. Brown cursed the sergeant, who then struck him in the face, and later drew his pistol and struck Brown on the head. Several officers arrived and the trouble was momentarily stopped. Then Brown assaulted the sergeant. Lieut. J. R. Williams, commander of the guard, overpowered Private Brown, who was placed in confinement. There was intense feeling among other patients against the guard and bodily harm against Lieutenant Williams was threatened. Five patients visited wards and urged patients to send telegrams to Senators and Congressmen, which they did. Colonel Kinney recommended that Sergeant Reilly be tried for assaulting Private Brown, that Private Hickerson be tried for neglect of duty in connection with the arrest of Private Brown after he assaulted Reilly, and that Private Brown be tried twice for assaulting the sergeant of the guard.

Colonel Kinney considered the act of the men urging the sending of telegrams and the actual sending of them was a violation of regulation, but in view of the fact that the men were patients and in a measure not responsible for their acts, disciplinary action was not recommended. The investigation further developed that mess conditions were not satisfactory. Several officers had been tried out as mess officers without satisfactory results. On recommendation of the Inspector General, Major F. A. Crawford was relieved as mess officer and Major Arthur Morehouse assigned to that duty. The

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Surgeon General made up a deficit of \$25,000 in the mess fund and allowed the hospital fund \$1,000 per month. Lieutenant Williams has left the Service. Another matter investigated by Colonel Kinney was the placing in isolation by the commanding officer of Lieuts. J. D. Crews, J. G. Dowling, C. O. Ensign, J. D. Mills and W. C. Sheehan, after they had exposed themselves to influenza when the hospital was in quarantine. The inspector reported that officers and men were subjected to the same treatment in the prevention of disease, but criticised the manner in which the cases of the five officers were handled. In forwarding his report to the Secretary of War, Inspector General Chamberlain stated that the evidence showed that the food furnished enlisted patients at the hospital had been far from satisfactory, and the sanitary conditions in the mess hall were not good. He held that the principal fault had been lack of careful, energetic and constant supervision.

WAR DEPARTMENT INSISTS ON MILITARY TRIAL.

The War Department on April 2 announced that it has refused to surrender for trial by the civil courts Lieut. Talbert B. Fowler, 48th Inf., Corp. E. F. Maston and Pvts. Roy Janus and R. E. Sanders, of Camp Jackson, S.C., for the alleged killing of William S. Champlin, a civilian, on Jan. 19, 1920. Lieutenant Talbot was officer of the day on the day mentioned and the enlisted men were members of a patrol engaged in an attempt to take an escaped garrison prisoner, pursuant to orders of the officer of the day. Passing automobiles were being halted for the purpose of seeing whether the prisoner was being carried away. The automobile in which Champlin was riding did not halt when requested for the purpose of being inspected. Following the shooting the officer and enlisted men were placed in arrest pending fur-

ther investigation and a military trial, should such prove to be warranted. Soon after this the commanding officer at Camp Jackson was requested to surrender them to the civil courts for trial. It is the established policy of the War Department, the announcement states, to defer to civil jurisdiction when offenses against the criminal laws of a state are alleged to have been committed within its borders by members of the military establishment, but in the present case the officer and men were not on leave, furlough or pass, but were acting in pursuance of a military duty pursuant to military orders. Furthermore, it was said, "the question whether or not an offense has been committed is inextricably interwoven with the military relations existing between the enlisted men, the officer and superior authority concerned, and any offense that may have been committed is primarily military in nature and only incidentally a civil offense. Obviously, a court-martial is peculiarly qualified to understand, consider and measure the duties and responsibilities resting upon military personnel in such cases, and as the court-martial not only has exclusive jurisdiction over the military aspects of the occurrence but has concurrent jurisdiction with the civil court over its non-military aspects, the military tribunal is in a position to exercise the more comprehensive jurisdiction and completely to administer justice according to law."

To HONOR CHATEAU-THIERRY.

Chateau-Thierry, the French town on the Marne, famous in history, where the 3d Division of the A.E.F. stopped the German drive on Paris on June 1, 1918, is to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor, according to a press dispatch from Paris. Americans now in France, as well as many Frenchmen, are to participate in the function, the date of which was not announced.

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PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICE.

Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, under date of April 2, 1920, announces the following data relative to physical improvement of men during military service, prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff. A compilation of the physical measurements of 1,873,159 men on induction into the Army, and of 102,304 men on discharge, indicates that there was an average gain of 3.35 pounds in weight and .23 inches in height during the period of service. The results are available by states but, because of the small differences between state averages, only the maximum and minimum state averages and the average for the entire country are shown:

World War Measurements.

	Draft, 1917-18.	On discharge, 1919.	Increase.
Weight—pounds.			
Maximum state average.	146.96	152.19	.53
Minimum state average.	136.44	136.95	.51
Average for U.S.	141.54	144.89	.35
Height—inches.			
Maximum state average.	68.40	68.61	.21
Minimum state average.	66.40	66.54	.14
Average for U.S.	67.49	67.72	.23
Height of recruits in Civil and World Wars:			
Measurements of 1,104,841 recruits for the Civil War compared with those of drafted men for the World War do not indicate that any appreciable change has taken place in the height of American men during the intervening period.			
Civil War—average height in inches.....		67.6	
World War—average height in inches.....		67.5	

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Burial Expense Deductions.

It is not permissible for the War Department to deduct the amount paid for burial expenses, under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act, from any amount allowed under the appropriation made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act for interment or preparation and transportation of the remains of officers. "In this connection, however," the Comptroller writes, "it may be stated that the law and regulations provide for payment of burial expenses by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance only as a reimbursement for expenses actually incurred. Hence no payment by said bureau would be authorized on account of expenses incurred by the military authorities or for which reimbursement had been made by them under the provisions of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act; and likewise reimbursement under the Sundry Civil Appropriation act would not be authorized for the identical expenses for which reimbursement had been made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. It is apparent, therefore, that the deductions suggested are not necessary to prevent a double payment for the same expenses."

No Mileage for Travel Within District.

In spite of the fact that confirmatory travel orders were issued for a medical officer, denominated a "consultant," to proceed from one hospital to another in

France (in an automobile supplied by the Government, no trip requiring more than one day) he was not in a travel status, the Comptroller declares, and cannot be paid mileage at four cents per mile. The novel point raised by the Zone Finance Office in asking for a decision in this case is that the medical officer performed this travel "in compliance with letter of General Instructions from the commander-in-chief, A.E.F." of an earlier date and that the confirmatory order was issued after all the travel had been performed, "it having been impracticable to issue the necessary orders in advance." It was also stated that the officer "incurred increased expenses on account of the journeys." The Comptroller states that the additional duties prescribed by the general instructions became a part of the duties of this officer's regular station "and it appears that confirmatory orders were issued apparently for the sole purpose of enabling him to collect mileage for the travel involved. . . . I am accordingly of the opinion that the officer was not in a mileage status while performing a duty incident to his regular assignment, and that the confirmatory order is without effect to change this situation."

THE U.S. CAVALRY SITUATION REVIEWED.

Major LeRoy Eltinge, Cav., U.S.A., who held the rank of brigadier general in the A.E.F., and who was deputy chief of staff with that organization in France, is the author of "Review of Our Cavalry Situation," which appears in the Cavalry Journal for March. The Major writes very directly and to the point. He says, in part: "There is little sound argument to be presented against a statement that the Cavalry of our Army emerged from the World War in poorer condition than any other arm of the Service. As Cavalry we had practically no participation in the war; we had no chief to collect the Cavalry data for co-ordination and draw from it sound conclusions as to the development of organization, armament and tactics that the war proved necessary, and during the war we have lost rather than developed *esprit de corps*. We should frankly admit that unless we take drastic measures for improvement our Cavalry will soon die of dry rot, and we must act accordingly. That our Cavalry officers are able and competent is shown by their record of performance in the war as officers in all branches and departments of the Army, both at home and in the A.E.F. It is, then, in the system and not in the personnel that the greatest deficiencies exist. Let us enumerate some of these deficiencies:

"1. We are orphans. We have no one to look after, conscientiously and continuously, our training and general welfare, no one to propound a policy, no one to see that such a policy is carried out. Remedy: A competent Chief of Cavalry. 2. We have no doctrine of tactics. 3. We do not agree as to armament. With the first and second needs accomplished, armament can be agreed upon without difficulty. 4. Horse equipment is in a most demoralized state. Remedy: Find out what we want and have enough observers in the manufacturing arsenals to see that we get it, both in design and quality; learn how to take care of equipment and see

that proper instructions are given in this regard. 5. Great improvement can be made in the care and training of animals. Remedy: Similar to that in 4. 6. We do not know what our signal equipment should be, nor how to use it if we had it. 7. We have no system of military intelligence in the Cavalry division, where there is more reason for it than in any other unit of like importance. 8. We have an incomplete organization. 9. Our officers do not know how to employ, efficiently, Cavalry in conjunction with the other arms. 10. We know too little about gas warfare. 11. Our dismounted tactics are not suitable for employment against a modern enemy. 12. We oppose each other in Cavalry matters and mill around in a circle, with no one to make definite and final decisions. Remedy: A competent authority to pass upon all propositions of armament, equipment, organization and tactics, and to render a decision, final for the time being. For final decision an authority must have prestige sufficient to cause its decisions to be accepted without further bickering. Such an authority would be the Chief of Cavalry, acting in conjunction with the General Staff."

CONTENDS OURS WILL BE GREATEST NAVY.

Mr. Britten Compares World Navies.

Within the next three years the United States will have the largest Navy in the world and second to none, according to Representative Britten of Illinois, member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who has been making a study of maritime conditions. Mr. Britten recently stated that he proposes to address the House on this subject, and in addition will stress the importance of an increase in pay for all the Services. "With the assistance of the Office of Naval Intelligence," Mr. Britten said, "I have made a very careful comparison between the first line battleships and battle cruisers of Great Britain and the same character of ships of the American Navy. I think I can prove without fear of successful contradiction that in first line, 20,000-ton ships of at least twenty knots speed the United States now has, built or building, the most powerful Navy in the world.

"It is interesting to note that with the launching of our first 20,000-ton battleship (North Dakota), immediately followed by the Delaware and Utah in 1909, Great Britain launched her Neptune of 20,000 tons, so that we each started to build dreadnaughts about eleven years ago. In subsequent years, when the United States was laying down but one ship or two per annum, Great Britain was launching from five to eight ships, whose tonnage varied from 20,600 to 28,500.

"During 1916 to 1918 the United States has made tremendous strides in battleship authorizations, with the result that 1923 will see the American Navy the predominant naval power of the world, and capable of defeating the navies of any three nations combined, excepting Great Britain. Beginning with the North Dakota, Delaware and Utah (leaving out the South Carolina and Michigan because of their light tonnage, although they carry eight big guns), I find that we have thirty-three battleships and battle cruisers built and building, all of which will be available for service in 1923, while Great Britain has thirty-five first line ships of the same character, thus giving Great Britain an advantage of two ships, which we immediately offset by greater tonnage, bigger guns, superior muzzle velocity, heavier armor and more modern construction."

Quoting figures obtained from official sources, Mr. Britten says: "It will be noted that the American ships have a total tonnage of 1,118,650 tons against the British 884,100 tons, showing superiority of 234,550 tons, or an advantage of 8,638 tons per ship. In average speed of all vessels we are practically the same, showing a fraction less than 23.7 knots average per ship. In main batteries we have 340 guns to 314 for the British, with an average of 10.3 big guns per ship, to the British 8.97 guns per ship, while our guns will average 14 1/2 inches against the British 13 2/3 inches, and this would appear to give us a tremendous advantage in weight of steel thrown by one broadside, when we will hurl 548,400 pounds against 452,000 pounds by all British big guns. Our ships will average 1,668 pounds of projectiles against 12,914 pounds for a British broadside of main guns; thus our ships will throw 3,704 pounds more steel than the British, ship for ship, or 28.7 per cent. superiority."

In the secondary battery, Mr. Britten adds, our Navy has a greater advantage. "Our 494 guns in this class average 5.4 inch caliber against the British 526 guns with an average of 4.9 inches, showing our guns to average larger in caliber and power, throwing 40,158 pounds projectiles against 32,080 for the British secondary battery, which means that our ships will average 1,216 1/2 pounds against 916 1/2 pounds for the British, or more than thirty-three per cent. to our Navy's advantage." Statistics indicate, he says, that one volley from our thirty-three capital ships will hurl 588,638 pounds of projectiles to 484,080 for the British, an excess of 104,558 pounds, or 4,006 pounds per ship, or twenty-nine per cent. superiority in gun power for our Navy. "Great Britain has 350 destroyers built and building," continued Mr. Britten, "while we have 322, but ours are larger, faster and more modern, and it is not unreasonable to assume our superiority in destroyers is even greater than in first line battleships and cruisers. In submarines England has 150 built or building, and we have 150 built or building."

"Great Britain has but one superdreadnaught of the Hood type, of 41,200 tons displacement, with a thirty-one knot speed, carrying eight 15-inch guns; which is in no direction the equal of our Indiana type of superdreadnaught of 43,200 tons, twenty-three knot speed, carrying twelve 16-inch guns. During the past twelve months Great Britain has destroyed the form works and keel of at least one sister ship of the Hood class in the interest of economy, and I maintain that until she can pay interest on her bonded indebtedness, at least to her foreign creditors, she would not be justified in going ahead with a costly competitive battleship program, and particularly so not with us, when she realizes fully that we have no designs upon anything she may have. While the pride of England may be hurt by her slide into second place among the naval powers, she certainly cannot hope to successfully compete against us if we are really determined to take the place we are entitled to on the seas as the world's foremost nation, and where American commerce can receive the protection it failed to get prior to our entrance into the World War."

In conclusion Mr. Britten declares: "The phrase, 'the freedom of the seas,' will mean just exactly what it says, and our supremacy thereon will never justify the control and regulation of the commerce of all nations merely because we have the power to do so, as England has done in the past, much to our disappointment, and, at times, humiliation."

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S.
PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

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INCREASE OF CAVALRY URGED.

"I think we shall make a very serious mistake if we do not enlarge the number of Cavalrymen and Cavalry officers—of course taking the numbers from the other arms of the Service," Senator Warren declared during the first day's debate on the Senate Army Reorganization bill when Section 18, devoted to the Cavalry and providing 750 officers and 14,000 enlisted men, was read. Mr. Warren suggested that it would be best to take the additional number of officers and men from the Infantry, presenting this argument in favor of his plan:

"The situation is this: When we had in our Army only fifty or sixty thousand men we had 10,000 and then 15,000 Cavalry, and when we passed the National Defense act we raised the number of Cavalrymen to 25,000. The Cavalry has been organized on that basis. If we should have trouble and become involved in war it is likely to be more or less a guerrilla warfare, which must be conducted on horseback. The strengthening of Cavalry by the mounting of Infantry is difficult, because it requires men who are used to the training and riding of horses and to drilling and fighting on horseback. Cavalry can be and often is engaged on foot; in fact, our Cavalry abroad in the late war were usually employed in that way. So I should be glad to have the chairman of the committee consent that an amendment be offered to increase the number of Cavalrymen to at least 20,000 and the number of officers to 950 and reduce the Infantry or other arms of Service by an equal number."

Senator Wadsworth enquired if the Senator from Wyoming was sure that the Infantry was the best place to take these additional officers and men from, to which Mr. Warren replied: "I will say to the Senator that it would seem to me so, because while it is true that this bill gives great authority and liberty in forming tactical units, in fact it is left entirely, we might say, with the President; yet in a service like the Cavalry, the requirements of which are greater than those of the Infantry, perhaps it would be well to make up the number from the Infantry, for that branch can be more easily enlarged, if necessary, than any other branch. However, if there is any other branch from which the chairman prefers to take the whole or a part of this increase for the Cavalry, it will be entirely agreeable to me, for I am speaking only in the interest of what appears to me to be a very serious matter, namely, the reduction of the number of our Cavalry as low as this bill reduces it—to 14,000."

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that by the provisions of Section 16 of the bill the President is authorized to increase or to decrease the number of officers and enlisted men for any arm of the Service which would enable him to "do the very thing which the Senator from Wyoming suggests," whereupon Mr. Warren argued that "following that logically, why do we put any limit upon any branch of the military service? Why do we say so many for the Infantry, and so forth, if we choose to leave it to the President?" Senator Wadsworth explained it was because the framers of the measure wanted to strike a minimum by saying that none of these arms of the Service may be reduced below their stated strength more than twenty per cent. Senator Warren made the rejoinder to this that he thought "it would be very serious to fix the number of Cavalry at 14,000 and then leave it subject to be decreased. I think we should increase the number," he continued, "not to 25,000 as the law now provides, but to 20,000."

I think that should be the very least. As to the taking of them from other arms of the Service I am not at all particular. They might be taken from wherever the chairman thinks best."

Leaving the subject to go over with the reservation of the right to reconsider the number of men in the other branches, the question was dropped but not until Mr. Wadsworth had expressed the belief that "this offhand way of taking from one arm of the Service and adding to another on the floor of the Senate without studying the effect upon the whole situation is rather dangerous." He added: "I am not certain that the Infantry could spare 6,000 men." On this Mr. Warren remarked: "Possibly it would be better to take the number from another place."

RESERVE CORPS NOTES.

Appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps.

The Secretary of the War has directed that the following procedure be put into effect immediately and be observed hereafter in the consideration of applications for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps:

(1) All applications or recommendations for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps shall be considered in connection with all the records on file bearing upon the fitness of the officers for appointment.

(2) Applications will be referred by The Adjutant General to the chief of the arm or service in which appointment is desired, for consideration by a board of officers convened in that arm or service and for recommendation as to whether or not the applicant should be appointed, and if so in what grade appointment is recommended. Applications for appointment in the Infantry and Cavalry sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps will be referred for the present to the Personnel Branch, General Staff, for consideration by the board of officers convened therein. Applications which are not for a definite section of the Officers' Reserve Corps will be referred to the arm or service in which, from his records, the applicant appears most qualified for appointment. Boards of officers will be required to cause at least one member thereof to examine records in The Adjutant General's office before making recommendations in any case.

(3) Recommendations for appointment received back from arms and services will be referred to a board of review convened in the Personnel Branch, General Staff, for decision in those cases in which there is disagreement in the recommendation of the board of officers and of The Adjutant General's Office. In all other cases final action will be taken by The Adjutant General, except that recommendations for appointment as general officer be submitted to the Personnel Branch before action is taken.

Requests for Assignment to Active Status.

It has been decided that no Reserve officer will be accepted for training during the calendar year 1920. The War Department cannot state at the present time what Reserve officers, if any, will be placed upon an active status at their own request during the calendar year 1920 for purposes other than training. Any requests for assignment to active status for purposes other than the training of the applicant which may be received from Reserve officers should be returned to the officer for a statement of the exact dates between which he desires such assignment and the particular duty which he desires, and for which he considers himself specially fitted. Such an applicant will be informed that no definite answer can be made to his request at the present time, and that his application will be filed for future reference.

No Call for U.S. Naval Reservists.

Due to a misunderstanding said to have arisen at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, a news item gained wide circulation which implied that the Navy Department was about to recall Naval Reservists to active duty. A flood of protests descended on the Navy Department, which issued the following statement in way of reply: "The law provides that in time of peace no Reservist can be called, except with his own consent. The Bureau of Navigation at no time has considered calling the Reservists to duty for training or any other purpose. They have been informed in circular letters and when placed on inactive duty that all training and duty would be entirely at their own request and that they would be allowed to engage in any civil pursuit and the department would not interfere in any way with such pursuit and family obligations."

ARMY PERSONNEL STATISTICS.

Regular Army Officers Holding Emergency Rank.—On April 9, 2,037 Regular Army officers were holding emergency rank. This number is twenty-five per cent. of the number of Regular Army officers on active duty on that date, and twenty-seven per cent. of the number who held emergency rank at the signing of the armistice.

Resignations of Regular Army Officers.—Between Nov. 11, 1918, and April 7, 1920, 2,443 resignations of Regular Army officers were accepted.

Appointments in Officers' Reserve Corps.—A total of 69,088 officers were commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps to March 31. Of the total appointed, 61,884 were commissioned in the grades of lieutenant and captain.

Estimated Strength of the Army.—On April 6 the estimated strength of the Army was 16,801 officers and 211,136 enlisted men, these figures including officers and men of the Philippine Scouts and all troops under the

jurisdiction of the commanding general, American Forces in Germany.

SENATEADOPTS VOLUNTARY TRAINING.

Substitute for Defeated Universal Training Measure.

The plan to substitute voluntary military training for the young men of the country proposed by Senator Frelinghuysen on April 8 as a substitute for the universal military training provisions of the Senate Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792) was adopted by the Senate on April 9, by a vote of 46 to 9. It developed during the debate that the advocates of universal training in the Senate had become convinced some time since that universal military training would be defeated in that body, and the voluntary training plan was worked out in advance of its presentation by Senator Frelinghuysen. Senator McKellar proposed an amendment striking out the Frelinghuysen plan and Senator Harris made an effort to make the voluntary plan ineffective by limiting it, this being defeated. When Senator McKellar's proposal came before the Senate on April 12 it was rejected by a vote of 37 to 9. Another proposal made by Senator McKellar to substitute for training of civilians a system of vocational training in the Regular Army, under which plan one-third of the enlisted personnel would graduate each year into civil life and the Army be brought up to full strength by new enlistments, was also rejected.

Senator Lenroot proposed an amendment to limit the number of men to be trained under the voluntary system to 100,000 in any one year. He argued that as the bill stood it imposed no obligation upon the young men trained at Government expense to serve their country in time of war unless they are drafted into the Service. Owing to the absence of any obligation consequent upon their acceptance of training, Senator Lenroot said he thought a large number of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight years would volunteer for the four months' training course. He added that in view of the fact that the Government would have no claim on these young men he did not believe at this time and under present circumstances the Government should undertake the burden of training a large number of young men. The Senator withdrew his amendment, however, when Senator Wadsworth agreed to amend the voluntary training provision so as to limit it to young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years.

Military opinion in Washington tends to the belief that the four months' system of voluntary training can only be of limited value and expressions are heard that this system will militate against the future success of any general attempt to arouse public interest in the adoption of universal military training. As against this view the success of the Plattsburgh training camps may be balanced, together with the fact that young men offering themselves voluntarily for military training would be likely to be in a more receptive mind toward instruction than those compelled to attend camps for four months' periods. In addition to this, any plan of training the young men of the United States in military duties and responsibilities is better than no plan at all, which is the best thing that can be said for this makeshift piece of universal military training legislation.

EQUALITY OF REGULARS AND RESERVES.

"Through the entire bill the citizen officer is elevated to a plane and position he has never occupied before," declared Senator Wadsworth in presenting the Senate Army Reorganization bill to the upper house of Congress. "He is put on an equality with the Regular officer. He is made eligible for the General Staff. He is made eligible for service with the Regular troops at any time at his own consent. If he wants to serve, he can be sent to the Philippines and serve with the Regular troops there. He can go to Panama, he can go to Leavenworth to take the course there, but only with his own consent." Taken literally this would appear to put the Reserve officer on a plane much more "elevated" than that occupied by any Regular officer for it gives the Reserve officer a latitude of choice as to what he shall do and what he shall not do, that is wholly above and beyond any "plane" known to the Regular Service. Discipline depends on obedience to orders. The Regular officer goes to the Philippines, or Panama, or to school at Leavenworth, because he is ordered to one or the other of those duties. His choice is not usually consulted in the matter. The language of Section 48 of the bill, however, lowers the elevation of this plane to the altitude in which the Regular officer dwells. It reads: "To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President is authorized to order, with their consent, Reserve officers . . . including those assigned to the National Guard of the United States, to duty with the overseas garrisons, the home forces, and the training forces, as provided for in this act, and to duty at the special and general Service Schools, all under regulations to be established by the President." The House Army Reorganization bill puts this question of Reserve officers on active duty in a more military and satisfactory basis in Section 27a, which reads: "To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President may order Reserve officers to active duty at any time and for any period; but except in time of actual or threatened hostilities no Reserve officer shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his own consent."

FRENCH ORDNANCE AND ARTILLERY MISSION ON VISIT.

Seven eminent engineers of the French navy, constituting an ordnance and artillery mission, are to arrive on the steamship *Lafayette* at New York on May 3 for a three-weeks' tour of the United States, inspecting Army and Navy ordnance establishments and industrial centers where ordnance is manufactured. The mission is composed of Engineer General, first class, Charbonnier, inspector general of naval artillery, chief of the mission, whose rank corresponds to that of vice admiral in the U.S. Navy; he is considered the leading ordnance authority in France; Engineer General, second class, Lancré, director of naval artillery, a position similar to that of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, whose rank corresponds to rear admiral in U.S. Navy; Engineers-in-Chief Garnier, Paquelin and Metin, with rank corresponding to captain U.S. Navy; Commander de Laurens and Lieutenant Commander Herifer. During the stay of the mission the following officers will be attached to it: Comdr. H. F. Leney, U.S.N., Bureau of Ordnance; Major H. D. Newson, U.S.A., Military Intelligence staff; Lieut. James White, U.S.N., office of Naval Intelligence; Comdr. C. Tavera, French naval attaché. The mission will visit the Navy Department and Naval Gun Factory at Washington, May 4 and 5; the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md., May 6; Naval Academy, May 7; Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, May 8; Ordnance Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., May 10; Midvale steel plant and Baldwin Eddystone plant, Pa., May 11; Frankford Arsenal and Navy aircraft factory, Philadelphia, May 12; Dupont Carney Point plant, May 13; Bethlehem steel plant, Pa., May 14; Carnegie steel plant and Bureau of Mines experimental laboratory, Pittsburgh, May 15; Niagara Falls, May 17; General Electric plant at Schenectady, N.Y., May 18; U.S. Army gun factory, Watervliet, N.Y., May 19; U.S. Military Academy, West Point, May 20; New York Navy Yard and U.S.S. Tennessee, May 21-22; U.S. Army gun mount factory, Watertown, Mass., May 24; Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., May 25; New York city, May 26; sail on steamship *Rochambeau*, May 27. Dinners will be extended the mission by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, at Army and Navy Club, Washington, May 4; by the French Ambassador, May 5; at Philadelphia, May 13; by the Engineering Society, Pittsburgh, May 15.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Progressive improvement in the health conditions among troops in the United States is shown by the continued decrease in the admission and non-effective rates, according to reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General for the weeks ending April 2. There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles, scarlet fever, malaria, diphtheria and pneumonia, although none of these diseases was epidemic at any camp or station. The Recruit Depot Post at Fort Oglethorpe and Camps Knox, Taylor, Funston, Pike and Gordon were the only stations reporting more than five new cases of measles for the week. Camp Funston, Springfield Armory, and the Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, were the only stations reporting more than one case of scarlet fever. As a whole, the report for the week shows the number of new cases of epidemic diseases to be about as low as could be expected. The death rate for disease, 5.2, was slightly lower than the previous week, 5.8. There were eighteen deaths from disease reported during the week, eleven of which occurred in general hospitals. Tuberculosis was reported to have caused seven deaths and pneumonia four. Among the American Forces in Germany the health conditions continue satisfactory and the incidence of epidemic diseases was very low. There were sixteen cases of influenza, two each of pneumonia, diphtheria and scarlet fever, and one case of measles and one of malaria reported during the week. There were two deaths among these forces during the week, one from pneumonia and one the cause of which was not given. No report has been received from the American Forces in Siberia, and it is understood these forces have been withdrawn with the exception of a very small number.

AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH EIGHT MACHINE GUNS.

The Engineering Division of the Air Service at Dayton, Ohio, has remodeled four DeHaviland-4 airplanes to carry a total of eight machine guns each. The De-Haviland-4's now carry two fixed synchronized guns, two fixed Marlin guns for projecting through the floor of the pilot's cockpit, firing at an angle of about forty-five degrees, two flexible guns on the upper gun mount, and two Lewis guns in the floor at the rear of the observer's cockpit. In several of these airplanes these lower rear Lewis guns are fixed while in others they are mounted on a sort of a floor turret which allows them to be directed by the observer. In all of these airplanes the arrangements of the guns are such that the pilot can direct his airplane in such a way as to fire his synchronized guns directly at the object to be attacked. As he gets closer to the object and can no longer fly directly toward it he raises his nose slightly and flies horizontally, firing the lower forward guns at the target. After he passes over the target he brings his lower guns to bear and as he then begins to climb away from the ground the observer can fire his flexibly mounted Lewis guns at the target; thus the pilot and observer have four sets of guns shooting at the target at different times as the airplane passes over. Suitable sights are provided so that by maneuvering the airplane the pilot is able to aim accurately all of the fixed guns while the observer is able to direct the fire of the flexible guns. The completed airplanes now at McCook Field are to be sent to the border for service tests.

FINANCIAL AID TO EX-SERVICE MEN.

Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, General Staff, head of the Service and Information Branch, War Department, and in charge of ex-soldier re-employment and welfare work, has made public a special report for the last month regarding what has been done financially for ex-service men. During March the Zone Finance Officer at Washington located and mailed 15,733 missing Liberty Bonds to the par value of \$756,650. To date there have been sent to ex-soldiers and sailors 1,070,594 Liberty Bonds valued at \$53,529,700. There are \$40,750 in bonds returned by the post office because the owners cannot be found. During the month 4,629 bonus claims were paid, amounting to \$277,200. To date there have been mailed 1,640,042 bonus checks aggregating \$98,402,520. Up to April 1 \$2,804,832.15 has been sent out to 149,562 ex-soldiers for additional travel pay not received at the

time of discharge. There are on file at this late date with Zone Finance Officer, 6,640 discharge certificates which cannot be delivered because of incorrect or missing address. Col. Fred W. Boschen, Zone Finance Officer, Washington, has furnished an alphabetical list of states of all undeliverable discharge certificates to the American Legion for promulgation to its members. Ex-service men who still have claims to be adjusted with the various Government agencies can get prompt action on their cases by addressing Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D.C.

PASSPORTS FOR U.S. ARMY OFFICERS.

Paragraph 63, Army Regulations, 1913, has been rescinded and the following substituted therefor by direction of the Secretary of War: "The Department of State issues special passports for use of officers of the Army traveling abroad, either on duty or on leave of absence, but only on request of the War Department, and never on the direct request of the officers themselves. An officer desiring to travel abroad, after having obtained authority from the War Department for such travel, or an officer required by orders to travel abroad, will execute a formal application for a passport before the clerk of a Federal court, or before the clerk of a state court having authority to naturalize aliens, but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court. The fee for the execution of the application and issuance of passport is \$2. This fee must be paid to the clerk of the court before whom the application is executed. After accomplishing the papers indicated in the foregoing, the officer concerned will inform the Adjutant General of the fact of the accomplishment of the application and will set forth the use to be made by him of such special passport. He will also state before what Federal or state court he accomplished the application and the date of the accomplishment."

EFFECT OF PAY DELAY ON MORALE.

A colonel of Infantry, retired, who has been on recruiting duty, summed up the situation as to Service pay in a telegram sent some time ago to Representative Crago, saying: "After thirty-nine years' service and from recent experience in recruiting work I am confident that it will be impossible to obtain even the foundation of a small efficient new peace-time Army unless Congress provides the reasonable increase in pay which all civilians have demanded and are receiving. Our most promising young officers are leaving daily. No railroad would operate successfully with passenger conductors who are paid wages of brakemen. My pay as a colonel now buys less than my captain's pay did twenty years ago. We appreciate your earnest work. I hope your associates do not ignore the growing effect of delay on the morale of those officers who have served too long in the Army to begin anew in civil life." As to this officer adds: "As a man who is almost out of the game, I feel that our lawmakers do not appreciate the serious condition that may result. Is there not some way in which we can impress on Congress the fact that the Services are not asking for more pay than we received before the war? Evidently a greater number of dollars per month is needed for some years to correct present injustice."

JOINT U.S. PATROL OF ALASKAN WATERS.

Joint patrol of Alaskan waters during the coming summer by U.S. Navy, Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels was approved by the President March 31, according to a Navy Department announcement of April 10. Three small vessels from the Navy will patrol inshore waters of Southeastern Alaska, including Kodiak Island. They will be based on Juneau and Ketchikan, and will be directed to co-operate with the governor of the territory and the vessels from the other Services in the enforcement of the laws relating to fisheries, game, the liquor traffic, and the general preservation of law and order. It is the intention of the Navy Department to direct the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet to send a division of destroyers on a cruise to Alaskan waters during the summer, and these vessels will be in a position to assist the joint patrol in case of necessity. The U.S. Coast Guard will have four vessels detailed for this patrol, confined to seal protection, patrol of the coast of Alaska and Aleutian islands, the Bering sea and about the Pribilof Islands. Four vessels from the Coast and Geodetic Survey will be employed in survey work and will, if necessary, be employed to assist in the patrol in emergencies that cannot be handled by the vessels of the Navy and Coast Guard.

THE STATUE BY RAPHAEL PEYRE.

The statue entitled "Crusading for the Right" by the French sculptor, Raphael Peyre, which has been purchased by the officers and men of the U.S. Marine Corps by voluntary contributions, to be erected in Washington, has been the subject of controversy over the question whether the sculptor intended this figure of a fighting man to represent a U.S. soldier or marines. A Paris dispatch to the New York World recently quoted James A. Moss, former colonel, U.S.A., who bought the copyright of the statue, as saying that the Marine Corps insignia on the trench helmet worn by the figure was placed there by mistake. It was explained that when the artist applied to General Harts, then commanding the District of Paris, for a soldier to pose as a model, 100 men were lined up, among them several marines. One of the latter was chosen, but the sculptor did not realize that he was not of the Army. Being unfamiliar with American insignia, he added the Marine Corps insignia to the trench helmet at the suggestion of the model, supposing it to be a divisional mark. He removed the insignia when he learned its meaning, the dispatch adds, but the statue to be erected in Washington will bear the marine insignia.

FIELD ARTILLERY RESERVE OFFICERS SOUGHT.

In an effort made by the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery to reach all officers of the Field Artillery Reserve Corps, a few men could not be communicated with because of the lack of or wrong addresses. A list of the names of these officers is given in the hope that they or their friends will communicate with the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D.C., and supply correct addresses. The list follows: Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hicks; Major Robert F. Whisbey; Capts. Philip T. Gleason, Herman J. Knapp, John McGiffin, Herbert

Bryant Merritt, Augustus N. Parry, Jr., Morell Ross, Robert N. Thomas, Clifford W. Waller, Joseph Jamison Weinhandler, Willyme Woodward; 1st Lieuts. Homer F. Kennedy, Peter H. Rich, J. Clarence Sinnigan; 2d Lieuts. Arthur K. Anderson, Burnham O. Campbell, Walter A. Cope, Robert J. Deans, C. L. Eaton, Charles C. French, Raymond Morris Jones, R. D. Martin, Reuben Kenneth Mathews, D. M. Nuttall, Delbert H. Owen, Pusey C. Owen, Reuben M. Palmer, M. C. Parsons, R. H. Post, Jr., R. G. Pressley, Howard G. Sampson, W. P. Thomas, George Malsberger Trate, Richard Earl Walker.

OXYGEN HEATER FOR HIGH ALTITUDE FLIGHTS.

The Engineering Division, Air Service, at Dayton, Ohio, is conducting tests on a new apparatus for heating oxygen at high altitudes to prevent a recurrence of failure at high altitudes, such as experienced by Major Rudolph Schroeder recently in his record climb at Dayton, which came so near to costing him his life. The apparatus consists of a confined thermostat interrupter in connection with electric resistance coils, attached to a Prouty oxygen generator. The apparatus heats the oxygen as it leaves the exhaust valve of the container, and keeps it heated until it reaches the distributor. This prevents any moisture present from freezing in the delicate distributor, and it also heats the oxygen again before it enters the pilot's mask. Tests so far have proved the new invention to be of material value. Notwithstanding the fact that this apparatus functioned exceptionally well, further and more strenuous tests will be conducted and further improvements will be made.

ASSIGNMENT OF U.S.M.A. GRADUATES.

Paragraph 134, Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy, relative to the assignment of cadets upon graduation, has been changed by direction of the Secretary of War to read as follows: "Commission of Graduates.—The names of the graduates whose characters as shown by their conduct as cadets shall be deemed satisfactory, shall be presented to the War Department in order of graduation with recommendations of the Academic Board for commission in the Army. Opposite each name shall be given the order of preference of the various arms to which the graduate desires to be assigned. Any further recommendation by the Academic Board shall be confidential. Where such recommendations are not sufficiently explained by the order of general merit, report will be made as to the reasons for the recommendations. No cadet will be recommended for commission until he has completed the entire course of studies at the Academy."

NEW POLICY RELATIVE TO AERIAL OBSERVERS.

Plans for a fuller co-operation of field forces of the U.S. Army with the Air Service have been outlined by the Secretary of War in a declaration of policy relative to the training of aerial observers. The Secretary directs that the Air Service Observation School include officers of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, who will be selected by the War Department to supervise instruction in all matters requiring a knowledge of the tactics or technique of their respective arms. In order to qualify for rating as an aerial observer a student will be required to pursue a course in an Artillery school, the staff of which school includes an Air Service officer. During target practice of the Field Artillery and Coast Artillery the observation squadrons will train with the Artillery. During periods of field training, and especially maneuvers, the squadrons will train with the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

LABOR HEAD APPROVES ARMY EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

Distinct encouragement to the officers charged with the duty of making the new Army a vital part of the national organism has been given by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the Secretary of War. Mr. Gompers strongly endorses the educational, vocational and Americanization system now in operation in the Military Establishment and predicts that the development of this system means a broader field of usefulness for the new Army in peace-time. In his reply to Mr. Gompers' letter the Secretary of War makes clear his determination to encourage and develop the present educational system to its fullest extent and he has set a task for the peace-time Army hardly less important for the country than its war-time duties.

ENLISTMENTS DURING ARMY RECRUITING DRIVE.

The recruiting campaign for the U.S. Army, which began Jan. 19 and ended March 31, resulted in 23,640 enlistments, or 28.1 per cent. of the quota, 84,802 men. This includes the enlistments for two days beyond the actual period of the drive. The highest percentage was scored by Nashville, Tenn., enlisting 493 of a quota of 908, or 54.8 per cent. The lowest in the list was Newark, N.J., with a quota of 1,763, of which 173 was attained, or 10 per cent. New York city gained 1,510 of a 7,838 quota, Philadelphia 283 out of 1,980 and Boston 291 out of 2,145, showing conclusively that the industrial situation in the larger centers of population presents too strong an attraction to young men at the present time for the Army to compete with.

NEW YORK BILL FAVORS EX-SERVICE MEN.

The bill introduced in the New York Legislature by Senator Walter providing that absence during the World War by former Service men shall be counted as part of a civil service term, and entitling any officer or employee in the civil service to any pension, privilege or immunity, provided he shall have been reinstated or appointed to such position within one year after his discharge from the Service, was passed by the Assembly on April 12. It now awaits the signature of Governor Smith.

HOUSE ADOPTS PEACE RESOLUTION.

By a vote of 242 to 150 the House of Representatives on April 9 adopted the resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and repealing all war legislation enacted since April 6, 1917, on which date the United States declared a state of war. This was the first time in history that the House has voted on a question of ending a war before the ratification of a treaty of peace. It is expected that the resolution will come before the Senate next week.

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR INQUIRY.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher's Testimony.

Rear Admirals F. F. Fletcher and Thomas Washington, U.S.N., were the only witnesses heard by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that is conducting an inquiry in the Navy's conduct of the war on April 9. In a prepared statement Admiral Fletcher said, in part: "Immediately preceding our entry into the war and during the war I was a member of the General Board of the Navy and of the Joint Army and Navy Board, but my principal duty was as a member of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense. . . . My views upon the questions involved will therefore be confined to that obtained from the viewpoints of a member of the General Board, particularly from the viewpoint of a member of the War Industries Board, which dealt with the mobilization of the industries of the country in supplying the equipment and war material necessary for the naval and military forces."

Admiral Fletcher declared that he based his opinions as an officer of long experience. "First as to the preparedness of the Navy for war," continued the Admiral, "no one will maintain that our Navy was 100 per cent. prepared for war. No Navy ever has been or ever will be fully prepared for war in the minds of all. . . . There is no question to my mind but that the Navy was just as well prepared as any other Navy in the world when the Great War burst forth. In this connection I would call your attention to the scathing criticism by Sir Percy Scott as to the defects and unpreparedness of the British navy." Continuing he said: "Second, as to the accusation that we should have immediately sent all available small craft to the war zone to combat the submarine. The reasons for this course of action at first sight appear plausible and attractive. They strongly appeal to the impulse for the initiative and the offensive and in accordance with sound military principles to strike quickly and overcome the enemy. I will not enter into a discussion of the merits of this phase of the controversy." Admiral Fletcher then related that in the summer of 1916 a German submarine came to American waters and sank a "number of merchant ships in plain sight of our own coast." Assuming that at the outbreak of the war the other enemy submarines came here Admiral Fletcher said: "As to the alarm that would have been caused in this country had such a situation occurred and the influence it would have had in again sending our small craft across to fight the submarine menace, you gentlemen can form as accurate an opinion as any military or naval expert."

"In reference to the accusation that 'if all of our anti-submarine forces had been immediately sent to the war zone it would have resulted in the saving of two and one-half million tons of shipping.' The calculations upon which this statement is made are founded upon a hypothetical condition and, like all such methods of reaching a conclusion, the results are unsatisfactory—not being susceptible of proof. I may assist the committee in arriving at an estimate of the value and credibility of the statement through a shorter route by placing the problem in this form: If it has been stated that the maximum American forces that could have been sent or were sent to the war zone to combat the submarine were about five or six per cent. of the combined total force. If the American forces consisting of, say, five per cent. of the total force combatting the submarines could have saved two and one-half million tons of shipping, as claimed, then how many million tons should have been saved by the Allied forces consisting of ninety-five per cent. of the total force?"

Complete War Plans of General Board.

On the matter of plans for war Admiral Fletcher stated that "a great deal of data upon this subject and many plans have been made and are on file, and to show you that we are not so badly off as has been made to appear, it may be of interest for the committee to know that nearly two years before our entry into the war the General Board prepared a comprehensive war plan for conducting war against a Central Power of Europe. This plan covered every phase of naval operations under the assumed conditions of war. It deals with the mobilization, organization and composition of the fleet, its disposition and employment, maps and strategic positions, employment of auxiliaries and submarines, protection of the coast, bases of supplies on our coast and the West Indies, routes across the Atlantic, enemy's force and probable course of action, etc. It comprises nearly three hundred pages of typewriting. Rear Admiral Badger, who, I understand, will appear before you, can give you more detailed information upon this subject."

As a member of the War Industries Board the Admiral said that after all industries were mobilized they would not have reached their maximum productive output until the spring of 1919, two years after the commencement of war, adding that "it was not until the spring of 1919, that he would have been able to have fully equipped and supplied the Army that was contemplated to be placed in France." In his associations with the prominent men on the board Admiral Fletcher said complimentary references were made by them to the efficiency with which the officers of the Navy Department carried on their work from the business point of view. "It was frequently remarked," he continued, "that the able officers at the head of the material bureaus, Admirals Griffin, Taylor, Earle, McGowan, Braisted, General Barnett and others, always knew what they wanted, how much they wanted, when they wanted it and, still more, how to get it. These bureau chiefs had their representatives on practically every industrial committee of the board and their assistants never lost a point in furthering the ends of their bureaus." Further in his statement the Admiral said:

"The war mission of this country was made perfectly clear. Our sole main objective was to put a trained and equipped Army on the fighting line in France strong enough to overcome the enemy in the final test of battle. Every other activity of war must be subordinate and auxiliary to the accomplishment of this end." In conclusion he said: "Neither the loss of shipping nor the imaginary loss of shipping that might have been saved, delayed, through lack of transportation, the execution of the plan of creating an Army in France for one hour, nor did it prolong the war for a single day." Concluding his written statement he declared that the accusation of the Navy being responsible for the loss of tonnage and lives "is built upon flimsy foundation of a hypothetical condition and is wholly without value."

Cross-Examination of Admiral Fletcher.

Admiral Fletcher in his cross-examination by Chairman Hale, stated that the Navy Department's plans prior to the outbreak of the war were based on actual knowledge of the war conditions in Europe. Asserting that it was possible to obtain full information on mili-

tary matters from the Allied officers in Washington and from naval attachés in Europe, he stated to Mr. Hale that Admiral Sims' information sent from Europe to the department was also valuable. "The more information you have the more accurate are your plans," he said. "Do you feel that the information and discussion with the Allied heads in Washington was more important than you obtained from Admiral Sims?" asked Mr. Hale. Admiral Fletcher replied that this was undoubtedly true, adding that he would not say "more important," but that all sources of information must be taken into consideration. The Admiral informed Mr. Hale that if the latter were more specific in presenting the line of demarcation between the department's part in the execution of plans and that of the under commands he would be able to give a proper reply. Admiral Fletcher declared that he had no connection with the office of operations and for this reason he preferred not to be drawn into a discussion of war plans. If there was a delay in carrying out Admiral Sims' recommendations, said Admiral Fletcher, it was purely due to a matter of naval policy as to the method of pursuing the war.

The Navy Department recognized the critical character of the submarine, said Admiral Fletcher, adding that he never could understand why Germany did not send over three or more submarines to American waters on the declaration of war. He said that Admiral McKean would be in a position to give all available data on the submarine and the department's preparations for submarine warfare. In reply to Mr. Hale's question whether the department had met the war efficiently, Admiral Fletcher said: "The department met the situation remarkably well. It was far ahead of anything we had done in the past and it conducted operations remarkably well. I know of no serious mistakes in the conduct of operations of the war." Admiral Fletcher said that there was no reason why the Chief of Operations should not be responsible for the conduct of the war. "He should have full authority," said the Admiral, "under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy." Admiral Fletcher touched lightly upon the work of the Moody Commission and the Swift Board and said there is a difference of opinion whether the Chief of Operations should direct the personnel through subordinates or that the personnel should be under the jurisdiction of a chief of matériel. He believed that either plan would be workable although he was inclined to favor a chief of matériel.

Believes Our Fleet Would Have Beaten Germans.

Mr. Hale asked the Admiral if he had any plans to submit to the committee in order that any present defects in the Navy might be corrected. "We hope," said Mr. Hale, "this committee will do something for the ultimate good of the Navy. I have requested Admiral Mayo and other officers to submit plans for the reorganization of the Navy, if there is a necessity. I will also ask Admiral Badger, Admiral McKean, Admiral Knight, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Navy. If facts warrant it the Naval Committee, and I have talked to several members, will appoint a commission similar to the Moody Commission comprising naval experts and civilians. And if a plan is drawn up it should be of great value to the United States."

Admiral Fletcher replied that in view of the fact that the Navy just came through a successful war this was the time to profit by the lessons learned from the struggle. Mr. Hale asked if, through lack of co-operation, there were some difficulties encountered in the Service. Admiral Fletcher said that he never heard of any such condition. Mr. Hale asked if the Navy was not prepared where would the responsibility rest? Admiral Fletcher replied that there is a great deal of misunderstanding of the question, "is the Navy prepared?" This question may be answered "yes" and "no," continued the Admiral. He asserted that Congress was responsible for the policy of a large or small Navy, and if he was asked if the country was prepared he would be obliged to answer "no." As to the preparedness of the Navy, he would answer "yes." The Navy, as built up by Congress, as far as it was constituted, was prepared. Continuing he said: "Where testimony is given here that the Navy was prepared it means that what we had in the Navy was ready for war." Mr. Hale asked: "If our fleet had met the German fleet as it was constituted in the battle of Jutland and the engagement was fought in the middle of the ocean, would our fleet have won?" Admiral Fletcher declared that there was no doubt of it; because our battleships were superior to the German.

Admiral Washington's Testimony.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, declared that there should be no further delay on the question of an equitable pay increase for the Navy. "Mr. Chairman," said Admiral Washington, "it should not be delayed one hour." Admiral Washington laid before the Senate Committee the serious situation which confronts the American Navy today and although he was before the committee less than thirty minutes his report of the conditions made a deep impression on all who heard him. Admiral Washington, while not called in connection with the Navy investigation but for the purpose of showing the critical state which now confronts the country as far as the Navy is concerned, was asked to comment on Admiral Hugh Rodman's disclosure in his statement that the personnel condition was very poor. Admiral Washington presented figures showing that during the last six months of 1919 a total of 4,666, including 1,057 petty officers, deserted from the Service. In January, 1919, there were 898, including 133 petty officers; and 795, including sixty petty officers, in February, 1920. "I don't think that history records any such condition in the enlisted personnel," he said. Continuing the Admiral stated that the Service will lose 16,931 men in 1920 by expiration of enlistments, and in 1921, he said, 30,814 men will leave the Service. "I hardly think," said the Admiral, "that ten per cent. will re-enlist under the present conditions. The result will be the Navy will comprise ninety per cent. of first enlistments. Since July, 1919, the Navy has been rapidly going down hill. The present enlistments are eighty-five per cent. for two years. This means that we can't send these men on a foreign cruise. Ninety-five per cent. of the cause is due to low pay. It hurts the morale to see the petty officers go, men who have been in the Service from eight to sixteen years. When a chief petty officer leaves he rarely comes back."

"The department has sent letters on these conditions—one to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, dated Aug. 28, 1919; one to the House Committee on Sept. 9, 1919; another to the House Committee on Nov. 13, 1919; one to the House Speaker on Dec. 20, 1919, and still another to the House Committee on Feb. 13, 1920." Admiral Washington asserted that petty officers and trained men leave the Service and go to the Shipping Board where their pay is trebled, and that the foreign navies have increased their pay on the loans received from America. He presented figures showing that a second class seaman in the Navy draws \$32, while the Shipping

Board scale is \$100; a Navy freeman receiving \$48 would receive \$130 from the Shipping Board; a cook obtains \$52 in the Navy and \$125 from the board; a chief commissary steward draws \$83 in the Navy and the Shipping Board pays him \$195 and \$60 extra for allowances, a total of \$255 a month.

Chairman Hale asked what would the Admiral recommend to correct the condition and Admiral Washington answered that "the pay is the critical question." He declared that "there was possibly not one ship in the Service which is properly manned." Action in the matter lay with Congress, he said. "You have shown clearly and critically," said Mr. Hale, "the condition of the Navy."

Scope of Investigation to be Broadened.

At the opening of the session on April 10 Senator Pittman voiced an objection to the plan announced by Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee, on the previous day of receiving plans for the reorganization of the Navy from officers who have testified and of having the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs appoint a commission similar to the Moody Commission if the facts brought out by the current inquiry warranted such a procedure. Senator Pittman called Chairman Hale's attention to the purpose of this investigation and he read from the chairman's ruling made Jan. 19, 1920, which reads:

"The Chairman: I would like to announce that at a meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee, which has just been held, the following vote was passed: That the sub-committee heretofore appointed to investigate the matter of awards made by the Navy Department for distinguished and heroic services be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed, to make its reports on the matter referred to, to investigate and report on the matters referred to in the letter of Admiral Sims to the Navy Department in criticism of its action touching operations during the war, introduced before the said sub-committee."

Senator Pittman charged Mr. Hale with "extending the investigation far beyond the committee's authority," stating that the committee did not possess the power, nor was there time, to search into the ancient past or the future of the Navy. "I object to this," continued Senator Pittman, "as it will be drawn out all summer and I have other things to do the rest of the year." There was no doubt, said Senator Pittman, that foreign admirals also had "many interesting things to say and I would be charmed to hear British and French admirals at a dinner some evening." Senator Pittman added that unless the chairman adhered to the present investigation he would refrain from attending future hearings.

The motion of protest by Senator Pittman against extending the scope of the sub-committee's investigation was lost by a vote of three to two, Senators Hale, Keyes and King voting against it and Senators Pittman and Trammell to uphold the protest. As a result of this vote the sub-committee will receive from Admirals Fletcher and Wilson written suggestions or plans on the re-organization of the Navy, if they decide to send in plans as requested by Chairman Hale. Admiral Wilson, however, declared that he preferred to abide by the statements of Admiral Mayo, who also has been requested by the chair to submit to the committee any plans that would be beneficial to the Navy.

The committee then resumed the cross-examination of Admirals Fletcher and Wilson, and both adhered to their previous testimony. Admiral Fletcher replied to Mr. Hale that if there was delay in getting ships overseas it did not prolong the war one day. "It would have been poor military policy to strip our coast of all ships in the beginning of the war," he said, "as this would have left our coast unprotected." Admiral Wilson again answered Mr. Hale by declaring that the active fleet was ready and fully capable of defeating the German fleet had it sought to attack the American Fleet on this side of the Atlantic. Everything that the Navy could do was accomplished in the war, declared Admiral Wilson.

Admiral Niblack's Testimony.

Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., Director of Naval Intelligence, and from November, 1917, to the end of hostilities in command of the United States Patrol Squadrons, based on Gibraltar, submitted his testimony in writing to the sub-committee on April 12. Stating that he was also charged with the direction of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Admiral Niblack said in the opening paragraphs of his statement that "the point of view which I wish to lay before the committee is that historical facts rather than opinions are important," and that, "I am not here to defend any person, but am defending the U.S. Navy, which is now under fire, not of its enemies, but of its friends." He further stated that "in connection with the work of collecting and classifying the naval records of the war with the Central Powers I am in a position to be informed as to the magnitude and scope of the efforts and activities of the Navy Department and the United States Navy during the war." Continuing he declared that, "I am in a position to bear first hand testimony of a personal nature to some of the matters which Admiral Sims has brought before this committee in his letter (dated Jan. 7, 1920)."

Admiral Niblack said he was in London in November, 1917, and received instructions from Admiral Sims at the same time Admiral Benson arrived on his first visit. He called attention to an order issued by Admiral Sims, dated Nov. 20, 1918, to the commanders of all bases in Europe and to the commanders of all forces, air stations and principal port officers, to prepare a historical sketch of the activities during the war. Continuing Admiral Niblack stated: "The commanders of all various units in the naval forces in Europe have submitted the required historical sketch, copies of which are now on file in the Historical Section, with the sole exception of Admiral Sims himself, who has never submitted any report to the department of the operations of the forces as a whole, similar to that submitted by General Pershing to the War Department, nor has he submitted any personal narrative except such as appeared in the 'World's Work,' and as expressed in his letter of Jan. 7, 1920, which is now the subject of this investigation."

The Admiral stated that on July 28, 1919, the Navy Department wrote a letter to Admiral Sims asking him to write a history of the operations in the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters; that Admiral Sims replied in a letter, dated July 30, 1919, declaring "it would, of course, be wholly impossible for me to undertake it even if I gave up my position at the War College and devoted my whole attention to it, and this for the simple reason that I have no capacity or aptitude for such work," and "moreover, I do not know of any officer in the U.S. Navy who is sufficiently experienced as an historian to do this work." In his letter Admiral Sims stated that "we cannot hope for anything satisfactory unless this whole matter is taken up in a methodical way and put in the hands of competent people who are given the assistance and facilities that would be required."

(Continued on page 1010.)

THE CAVALRY HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In my opinion the Cavalry wants a wellbred horse, but not a race horse; a spirited, but level-headed horse, one built close to the ground, with a good middle piece, and not a long-legged, wasp-waisted horse built like a greyhound; and that this horse can be produced by breeding selected saddle horse or Arabian sires on well-chosen, cold-blooded mares, rather than breeding the racing type of thoroughbred on the same type of mare. In other words, why not profit by the experience of others, rather than by ignoring it, and not start where they did many, many years ago.

The best type of Cavalry horse is an old controversy. I also believe in thoroughbred blood, but in the question of endurance must also enter conformation, training, etc. The modern thoroughbred, that is bred to run, is not, in my opinion, bred for endurance, but speed. He starts out as a baby and runs five or six furlongs with a very light weight and, finally, as an aged horse, he may carry 122 pounds a mile and a half, but such races are extremely rare. If he breaks down or does not show sufficient speed to win any of these sprint races, he is either turned over to the Remount Service to produce a Cavalry horse, shot, or otherwise disposed of.

Now, I hold no brief for the saddle horse, but in my opinion they have what the thoroughbred lacks. Take the Denmark horse; he traces in the male line to Byersley's Turk, and through the female line to Eclipse and, of course, to Darnely's Arabian and Godolphin's Arabian—the strains that formed the thoroughbred horse as we now know it. He also traces in all lines to imported Hedgeford, a four-mile race horse which was imported to this country seventy-five years ago. He further comes from selected sires and dams, selected for their conformation and sure-footedness, and that have been ridden by good horsemen, and have all carried weight for generations way in excess of the weight carried by a horse which has never been used except for racing. These horses have not been used as a mere machine to furnish a vehicle for gamblers to win or lose their money, but to carry weight a distance, and to be ridden by men of ordinary size, and through long generations, by their association with men, have become the most level-headed and intelligent horses in the world. They are the result of nearly a century of breeding by men celebrated for their knowledge of horse flesh. In the Civil War the great marches made by Generals Forrest, Morgan, etc., showed that they could cover long distances, over a period of days and weeks.

Then, why experiment? Why not profit by this century of careful breeding and, instead of the Government accepting a cast-off race horse, let Congress appropriate the necessary money and go into the market and buy up the best stallions to be had, and not beg them.

Now, the question of gaits: In my opinion it is simply one of education and tends to sure-footedness. A high school horse or one trained in equitation gets the same result. It seems strange what a large percentage of good horsemen know nothing about the saddle horse's characteristics. Of course, there are all kinds of saddle horses, but discriminate buying by the Government would result in a wonderful lot of horses that have produced and are producing their kind.

The Arab, in my opinion, is superior to the thoroughbred as a producer of Cavalry horses, simply for the reason that for generations they have been used as weight carriers and to go a distance and not to race for six furlongs—to gallop all day in heavy going and not to sprint for a mile on a specially prepared track with a monkey on their backs. They also have been associated with man as a saddle horse and companion, and have developed intelligence and character, and have spirit, conformation and the necessary stamina which makes endurance. Many people confuse spirit with endurance. The spirit of a thoroughbred is his great heart and gameness that makes him go until he falls dead; but to have endurance he must have besides this, spirit, conformation and the necessary level-headedness to take things more or less as a matter of fact, or, in spite of his heart and conformation, he will worry himself to death.

KENTUCKIAN.

THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our present uniform is suitable neither for service nor for dress. An attempt to combine service and dress uniforms is sure to result in a uniform that is suitable for neither purpose. We should have a service coat with open collar like the collar of the British officers' coat, and both trousers and breeches. It is just as absurd to wear boots and spurs in an office as it would be to wear trousers on mounted duty. We should have one blue dress uniform for formal military and social occasions and for wear in the evening. The blue uniform is too intimately connected with the history and traditions of our Service to be discarded.

An officer is supposed to be a gentleman. Gentlemen in civil life do not appear at social occasions wearing the same kind of clothing that they wear while engaged in their daily occupations. Proper and suitable uniform aids greatly in maintaining a high state of morale and discipline. Our enlisted men like to feel that they are well dressed, but they cannot have that feeling in the service uniform as issued, and their appearance does not create a favorable impression among civilians. The service uniform does not gain any recruits for the Army. The blue dress uniform was an important factor in recruiting.

I believe that those of us who saw something of the British officers during the late war will admit that as a class they presented a better appearance than our officers. Of course there were individual exceptions, but in our service you could see six or seven ways of wearing or not wearing the O.D. shirt while in the British service only one. Our most comfortable way, with the shirt collar turned down outside of the coat collar, is now forbidden. Some will argue that we need the high collar for protection in cold weather. One has only to look at the women with their bare necks and chests in all kinds of weather to realize that we do not need to wrap our necks up to our chins for protection. We did not need that protection when we were civilians. In hot weather the high collar is simply torture and at all times is unhealthful on account of making the throat tender and susceptible to cold and because of the pressure on the blood vessels and nerves. Others will defend the high collar on the ground that it is "military." Why is it military? Only because a few hundred years ago soldiers wore armor and protected their necks from the spears, swords and arrows of the enemy by high steel collars, so we think that in order to be military we must

wear a high collar. We might as well put on the rest of the armor and be consistent.

The trouble with our uniform is that we have lost sight of its purpose. The guiding principle in designing a uniform is that it shall be suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. Our service uniform is not suitable for a fighting uniform, nor for a dress uniform. It lacks the comfort of the one and the fine appearance of the other.

CAVALRY.

THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On the principle that unorganized operatives are never effective and that professional supervision is essential to efficiency in all classes of work, prominent leaders of religious effort in the United States, backed by strong resolutions from their respective communions, have been pleading for a long time with the Congress to arrange for the direction of the work of Army chaplains by specialists. They have asked for organizational machinery, under proper authority, in the hands of the most experienced and capable chaplains, and for rank for chaplains from first lieutenant to colonel, with enough chaplains in the various grades to adequately cover the field.

Chaplains have been placed in a very delicate position in the matter. They have known that the religious work of the Army could be strengthened but have hesitated to push a program lest they be considered self-seeking and perhaps vaingloriously ambitious. There is something about the Christian ministry which prevents sensitive men who have chosen it for their life work from bringing to bear upon a situation that ought to be remedied the force that goes with organization and mass movement. The chaplains know that an effective organization can be accomplished, but they have refrained from pushing the matter until the churches began to demand a more vigorous religious program for the Army. The chaplains are well aware that they need a clearing house for ideas, an established and responsible head, a place for setting in motion of plans worked out by religious specialists.

The experience in the American Expeditionary Force where General Pershing, with Bishop Brent as senior chaplain, surrounded by a corps of chaplain assistants, provided an effective organization, the experience at the ports of embarkation and at some large camps, where without specific authority, chaplains supervised the work of many of their associates, confirm the belief of those who have the most intimate knowledge of the religious life of the Army that there can be "unity in essentials, liberality in non-essentials, charity in all things" where men of diverse religious views are associated under a directing head, for the common good.

The fact that no chaplain was promoted during the World War, a few having been advanced, none beyond the grade of major, a few months after the armistice was signed and after many of the best chaplains had returned to civil life, has been considered in some quarters a direct reflection upon the work of chaplains during the emergency. It is hard to understand. Some of the harm to spirit that was done by this omission might be corrected if chaplains were quickly given the place in the direction of their affairs that the churches are now so vigorously demanding. The provision for chaplains in the Wadsworth bill has a forward look to it that deserves careful consideration.

JOHN T. AXTON.

RATING CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apropos of discussion of the value of the rating cards of officers, the following may be of interest. Not very long ago my duties required me to check the rating cards of the officers of a division, which gave me the opportunity of noting ratings given by many officers of all grades, including ratings given by brigade commanders and the division commander.

Knowing personally, and well, many of the officers rated, I was startled at the differences in the numerical ratings assigned different officers—several most efficient unit commanders receiving ratings in the neighborhood of sixty from one general, while staff officers of another general received ratings varying from ninety-five to ninety-eight. A similar difference, though not so marked, existed between the numerical ratings given by the officer first rating card and by the officer who revised the rating. These were ratings given as a result of observation of officers under service conditions—the division had been in action.

In view of the differences of rating remarked on above, I believe that consultation of these rating cards by third parties would not be productive of a fair opinion on the officers rated. Rating cards doubtless are effective in commercial establishments under conditions of fixed personnel, i.e., when the working personnel are employed on the same line of work, when the individual making the ratings is in contact with such a fixed personnel for years, and when the entire team are mutually acquainted. In the Service those ratings and those rated change too frequently. The work that we are employed on is too variegated. Under these conditions it is impossible to secure fairness to even a few by the rating card system.

In the manufacture of shells and gun parts, I believe that what is needed first is a series of gauges. Each part produced should pass through this gauge, and it should not pass through another, slightly smaller. On the uniformity of the gauges depends the utility of the part produced. In our rating system it is just this uniform gauge that is lacking. As many officers rating, as many gauges. Moreover, when all is said and done (even in careful conformity with instruction) you cannot solve humanity by means of equations.

ARMY.

TRAVELING EXPENSE OF ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noticed in a recent issue of the JOURNAL that there is a proposed bill to pay officers \$6.50 per day while traveling on recruiting duty. Why not include the enlisted man as well? I recently made a trip from Galveston, Texas, to Camp Lewis, Wash., and the following is a list of commutation of rations, and my expenditures: Feb. 10, \$3.50; Feb. 11, \$3; Feb. 12, \$3; Feb. 13, \$2.65; Feb. 14, \$2.75; Feb. 15, \$3.55; Feb. 16, \$6. I was paid five days' commutation of rations and I was six days traveling to my destination; therefore I was out

\$7.85 of my own money thus: Commutation, \$11.25; expense, \$19.10.

AN OLD TIMER.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest your article on page 945 of the April 3 number of the JOURNAL entitled "Patriotism at a Price." I feel sufficiently familiar with your attitude on military questions and also the attitude of the Regular Army personnel to know that your editorial must represent an opinion inspired solely by a patriotic purpose and an intent to be fair-minded. I feel, however, that you must fail to appreciate that the American Legion is a truly representative body of the large army which was recruited from civilian life during the recent war, and that the attitude of the American Legion is, in fact, a substantially accurate expression of the attitude of the great majority of the men who served in the military forces during the war.

It is also true that these men are decidedly patriotic. They are consciously patriotic and guide their opinions by this patriotism for the very same reasons that members of the Regular Service do so. That is, because they are accustomed to view everything from the point of view of the nation, in the service of which they are directly engaged. The very fact, therefore, that in the minds of these men the Government should make an adjustment of the compensation paid them as wages for military service must have something more behind it than a mere attempt to make use of possible political power for the sake of selfish advantage. I cannot believe that any widely shared opinion among these men can be based on anything other than patriotic motives. Personally, I believe that the request for adjusted compensation is justifiable, and I further believe that the reasons which make it justifiable are in substance identical with the reasons which justify the Regular Army in its present request for increased pay.

I do not wish to enter into any controversy on this subject, but do believe that the JOURNAL is misconstruing the attitude of the former National Army men as expressed through the American Legion. I wish to emphasize that the demand for adjusted compensation as made by the legion, in my opinion, is merely an added argument for the increased pay which is being sought by the Regular Army.

HAROLD H. BURTON.

CO-OPERATION IN RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"If you can't boost—don't knock!"

But you can boost!"

The above motto, commonly accepted in all good competitive business, seems not to have reached or to have glanced from many domes in our allied but competitive Services, thereby inflicting great damage in public opinion and preventing the enlistment of untold numbers of good and patriotic young men.

During the war it was my only privilege to be recruiting officer for the Marine Corps in Atlanta, Ga. At one time there were as many as nine recruiting officers competing for enlistments in my territory and it became clear to all of us that the only way to get all the men we required was by all boosting and working together in closest co-operation to create a public opinion favorable to enlistments. That is the proposition in a nutshell and the only one which will lead to success in recruiting, in training, in peace and in war—"Let us all work and boost together for the good of the whole Service."

Recruiting up to full strength with the right material is the great problem of all the Services to-day. Immense sums and large numbers of men have been applied to this work since the armistice was signed, yet the results are unsatisfactory. Why? Mainly, in my opinion, because the booster spirit is lacking. Let every secretary, Congressman and civilian exert all his influence to make the Services all they should be in the way of a good job. Then demand that every man who holds down one of their jobs, be a booster, not a knocker, and I prophesy that the Services—our Services—will be better and more cheaply filled than ever before in history.

H. COLVOCORESSES,
Capt., U.S. Marines, Retired.

THE PROPERTY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Property accounting both in the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments under the old system may not have been perfect, but could at least be understood and was the same at all posts and camps. On Dec. 31, 1918, after several months of the "Balance of Stores" system in the Ordnance Department, came the great and only P.S. and T. system. This system was introduced and imposed on poor devils who could only ask: "How will I do this and what colored blanks will I use?" Whereupon some ninety-day officer would instruct the man thusly: "Read the circulars and P.S. and T. notices; then explain the system; it is simple and the same for all branches of the Service."

Now, these circulars are just about as instructive to the average recruit as a course in Greek would be to a kindergarten class. After reading several that contradicted each other and explained nothing the poor devil would take a chance, miss, and try again. So the work piled up and the recruit wrote his Congressman to get him out of the Army, while the old soldier said that he would be d— if he re-enlisted under such conditions. The civilian clerk was paid by the month and did not care how long it took him to make up reports so long as he got a bonus in addition to his regular pay. After about one year of this system the undersigned firmly believes that the surest way to make a Bolshevik out of a soldier is to try to teach him the P.S. and T. system of property accounting. The white, blue, green, yellow, pink and golden rod, copies of shipping tickets, receiving reports, overshort and damaged reports, not to mention tally in and tally out sheets, record cards, loan record cards, auditors' files, receiving files, loading sheets, etc., will not only make an anarchist of him, but will drive him so crazy that no court on earth would convict him for any crime that he might commit. And in the end the power on high would consider that his punishment on earth had been such as to atone for any sins committed and he would be admitted to the kingdom of heaven without further questioning.

ONE MORE.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON BATTLE EXPERIENCES.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, has sent out to the commanding generals of the various departments and to the commanding general of the American Forces in Germany, questionnaires relative to battle experience, to be distributed to officers or non-commissioned officers selected by the department commanders. The War Plans Division, General Staff, desires to use the information obtained in this manner for training and historical purposes and would be glad to receive replies to the questionnaire from any interested individuals who can contribute facts of interest, in regard to battle participation. The letter of transmittal and questionnaire are as follows:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 6, 1920.

In reply refer to 370.24 (Misc. Div.).

From: The Adjutant General of the Army. To:

Subject: Statement of battle experience.

1. The War Department desires statements of facts regarding battle participation, made by officers and non-commissioned officers with front line battle experience. Exact statements of facts, by persons who were on the spot, are the most valuable documents bearing on what actually happened at the point of contact with the enemy.

2. You are requested to submit in the attached form, in as great detail and with as great exactitude as possible, a statement of facts in your knowledge bearing on battles in which you took part. A separate statement should be made for each action or phase of action on which you are able to submit facts of particular military interest or value. The fact that your recollection of events is sketchy or incomplete should not deter you from filling in and returning the questionnaire. An unvarnished account by an eyewitness of the action of a command that can be identified, at a spot and at a time that can be identified, is invaluable. Give the facts, whether favorable to you or not. Reference to any map which may be available to you, or reference to natural features of the ground, from memory, will facilitate localizing events by this office. The questionnaire is made up primarily for the use of Infantry battalion and subordinate commanders. Commanders of machine gun units or of auxiliary Infantry weapons, Infantry regimental commanders and officers of other arms should modify the form as necessary.

3. The attached narrative, with sketch, is given as an example of a statement which would be valuable. It was received from an officer in command of a machine gun unit. Statements should not, of course, be restricted to cover only the points enumerated therein. By order of the Secretary of War:

G. H. DAVIS, Adjutant General.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

From: (Name, rank, address). To: The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C. (Attention Historical Branch, W.P.D., G.S.) Subject: Reply to questionnaire.

1. Were you ever engaged in an active operation in a front line organization and in immediate contact with the enemy? 2. In what major offensive, defensive, or local operations? 3. In what locality? 4. Date and time? 5. In what regiment and division?

6. What was your rank at the time, and what command were you exercising? 7. What kind of orders did you receive governing the attack or defense? Written or verbal? Standing or special? Divisional, brigade, regimental, battalion, company or platoon? 8. At what time did you receive such orders, with reference to hour or other period of engagement? Where did you receive them? 9. Were your orders accompanied by a map? Kind of map? How marked? 10. Did you have a map, or the opportunity to consult one? What kind of map?

11. On receipt of orders, was your command in position for attack or defense? If so, where? 12. If not, did you have any opportunity to reconnoiter the ground? Were any guides furnished you? What reconnaissance, if any, was made? 13. If your command was not in position, where was it when orders were received? In what formation was it brought up? Under whose command? What were its relations on movement up to other units of the superior unit? What were the conditions of light or darkness, weather, roads, etc.?

14. What was the physical condition of your command at the time orders were received? When had it last slept? Last eaten? Last eaten hot food? How far had it marched in the preceding twenty-four hours? 15. What was its mental condition, as to morale, briefly? 16. What was the condition of its clothing, equipment? What ammunition did it have? Where were packs left? 17. What was the strength of your command at this time? Officers! Men! 18. What, in brief, were the orders received?

19. In approach to attack or defense position, what changes in formation were made, due to terrain or other conditions? 20. Where and where did your command come under artillery fire? What changes were made, due to terrain or other conditions? 21. The same for small arms fire? 22. Once in position, when did your command start to fire? 23. At what time did Infantry attack or defense start? What was the condition of light and weather?

24. Who gave the order that actually started your command, if attacking? How was it given? Barrage, watches, word or mouth? 25. What was the conduct of your command? Was it silent? Was there shouting? Singing? Grumbling? Swearing? Nervousness? Confusion? 26. What was the rate of advance? Did men halt to fire? Did men so doing resume the advance? 27. Was your command under your personal control? Were you in touch with your immediate superior? With units to your flanks? How?

28. When and where did your command halt? What halted it? The barrage, orders, exhaustion, enemy fire, enemy hand to hand resistance, enemy counter-attack? 29. What was the strength of your command at the halt? Was there any check made of those present? Can you account for the absent? 30. What was the physical condition of your men at the halt? The mental condition? Were they silent? Noisy? Did they fire? 31. What was the formation of your command at the halt? Of the superior command? Were you in touch with adjoining commands? 32. Did you reorganize at the halt? How?

33. Was your command supported by artillery fire during the advance? At the halt? Were you in liaison with artillery? Was there any complaint of short firing? Was such complaint justified? 34. Same for fire of small arms and auxiliary weapons, including tanks. 35. When was the advance resumed? On whose orders? How given? 36. What was the strength of your command on resumption of advance? What was its formation? Was it in liaison to the flanks? With superior command?

37. Where was your command at nightfall? Did it remain there? What was its strength? Its formation? Did you reorganize it? Did you receive orders? When? What were they? Were you in liaison with any other command? 38. Did you receive reinforcements from the rear? Hot food? Ammunition? Did you have water? 39. What was the physical condition of your men? Mental condition?

40. What constituted the enemy's resistance? Artillery fire? Small arms fire? Hand to hand stand? Attack? Counter-attack? 41. Did the enemy die fighting? Did he surrender? Retreat? Stand to engage in bayonet fighting? Did an actual bayonet contest take place? 42. What constituted the most serious opposition of the enemy?

43. Was the advance of your command assisted by accompanying guns? By other artillery support? By auxiliary Infantry weapons? By machine guns attached? By overhead machine gun fire? By tanks? 44. Did you see your immediate commanding officer during advance or at the halt? Any other superior officer?

45. What were the losses of your command? Dead! Wounded! Gassed! Exhausted! Missing! Separated from the command but returned to it after the operation? Can you account for the absence of men so separated? 46. What kind of wounds were received? Shell! Bullet! Bayonet! Did you actually see bayonet wounds inflicted? 47. When did your command get to their packs after battle?

48. Who was your immediate commanding officer? 49. What other officers do you know with sufficient experience to speak authoritatively on front line battle and with sufficient coolness to have observed in battle?

50. Submit a chronological report of the engagement, similar

to the following example, which was submitted by a machine gun officer. A sketch, no matter how poor, will be of value. Statements should not be restricted to cover only the points enumerated therein.

Example.

1st Plat. Co. A, 10 M.G. Bn., 30th Div.
Canal near Corbie, Soissons Offensive
Date and hour.

1. I received orders from my company commander to have a section of my platoon posted in rear of the barricade on the railway bridge at A. He pointed out to me where our Infantry was located, B. It took about six hours to make a good shelter, using rails and ties. Range cards were made out. 2. Enemy brought a machine gun into house at (C) Commands: Combined sights—800 yards—100 yards difference. Right gun hit top of window, and left gun fired through window where gun was located. I observed this through my field glasses. Enemy gun never fired. 3. Enemy shelled all houses near us but did not locate our machine guns. 4. Two enemy officers made reconnaissance at E, 1,000 meters. One gun fired at them and they withdrew.

5. The bridge where I was located was shelled by shrapnel and machine gun fire was concentrated on it. The latter was poorly directed and went over our heads. During this time, we did not fire but kept under cover. After about half an hour the enemy stopped firing, thinking perhaps that we were out of action.

6. About two companies of the enemy in close formation then advanced, over open ground at F, about 600 meters in the direction as indicated by arrow. In this case my commands were badly mixed up and the gunners did not know what I wanted them to do. On the second try I told them to use a range of 600 meters, we searching fire, 200 meters up and down, on the advanced line. Five belts were fired with one gun and four with the other. Long bursts were used. The enemy scattered in a regular panic. We continued to fire on them till they got back in the woods. All the members of our gun crews except the gunners shouted when the enemy retreated.

7. The cards were about 200 meters in rear of position in a railway cut.

Lessons I learned from this action: (a) Value of the range finder and the necessity of having the machine gunners know the proper sight settings for different ranges. (b) The necessity for simple firing commands to fit all cases. A great amount of practice should be given to this subject. (c) Value of good range cards. (d) The use of overhead fire. (e) Long bursts are best. (f) The necessity of using a good method of pointing out or designating targets

(Name, rank and organization.)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the estimates for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, reported the bill (H.R. 13887) favorably on April 13. The committee in its report says:

"The War Department sent its estimates for the information of Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury on Nov. 20, 1919. These estimates for the Military Establishment aggregated \$982,800,020. They were predicated on an Army of 576,000 officers and men. The amount appropriated in the present bill is \$377,246,944, or \$605,553,076 less than the department estimates. The amounts carried in the bill are based on an Army of the average strength of 175,000 enlisted men and about 16,000 officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

"The amount carried in the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 was \$772,324,877.50, so that the difference between the last Army Appropriation bill and the present bill is \$395,077,938.50.

"The committee felt that at this time it is necessary to practice rigid economy. The country faces a deficit of several billions of dollars at the beginning of the next fiscal year. And yet the committee feel that the various sums allotted for the purposes specified in the bill will sufficiently meet conditions that confront the Military Establishment during the next fiscal year. We still have on hand large quantities of material of various kinds that were purchased during the war. The committee is of the opinion that this material should be used before contracts for new purchases of similar materials are made.

"In order to complete and preserve the selective draft records and prepare statements of service for adjutants general of states the unexpended balance of \$3,500,000 reappropriated in the Army Appropriation act for the fiscal year 1920, approved July 11, 1919, is reappropriated. These records are of especial interest to all the States of the Union. About \$800,000 of the total appropriation of \$3,500,000 for this purpose will be unobligated and unexpended at the beginning of the fiscal year 1921.

"Provision is also made for the Chemical Warfare Service, and the sum of \$1,500,000 unexpended balances of appropriations allotted to that service remaining June 30, 1920, is reappropriated and continued available until June 30, 1921.

"The amount of \$1,000,000 remaining from general appropriations of the Quartermaster Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is also reappropriated for construction of necessary buildings, including installation of plumbing, heating, lighting, roads and walks for the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga.

"The bill provides that, whenever possible, officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, or other enlisted men shall be detailed as instructors in vocational training in the most important trades in lieu of civilian instructors.

"Under the terms of the bill, the Secretary of War is directed to issue from surplus stores and material now on hand and purchased for the United States Army, such articles of clothing and equipment, and such field artillery materiel and ammunition as may be needed by the National Guard. The committee believes that many millions of dollars can be saved under this provision of the bill.

Legislative Provisions.

"There are a few legislative provisions in the bill. One of these authorizes the Secretary of War to issue his requisitions for advances to disbursing officers and agents of the Army under an item to be designated 'Army account of advances.' This provision will avoid the necessity of carrying unnecessarily large sums of money at the various points at which disbursing officers are located and will be productive of a considerable saving to the Government.

"The bill also provides for a revision and codification of the military laws of the United States. The committee feel that such a revision and codification ought to be undertaken and completed at the earliest possible date.

"The bill also carries a provision regarding stop watch or other time measuring devices. This legislation has been insisted on by the House in recent Army Appropriation bills. The provision has generally been inserted in the bill by amendments offered on the floor of the House. A similar amendment was inserted in the Navy Appropriation bill which passed the House several weeks ago. Therefore the committee feel that they ought to include this provision in the bill as presented to the House. There

is also a provision that no part of the moneys appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of articles that can be manufactured or produced at the Government arsenals for a sum less than it can be procured otherwise.

"Of the \$377,246,944 appropriated in this bill the sum of \$22,777,530.40 is required for cleaning up war work. Among the larger items for this purpose are included the cost of the continued transportation across the Atlantic Ocean of a considerable number of officers and enlisted men who continue in the occupied and plebiscitary areas of Germany and also supplies for these forces. The amount estimated in this bill for that purpose is \$11,789,000. Inland and port storage and shipping facilities connected with the cleaning up of our war work, \$2,438,000; \$1,000,000 is for the medical and hospital department, due to care and medical attention required by wounded and crippled officers and enlisted men; \$1,000,000 is for the Ordnance Service in connection with the care, packing and storing of surplus guns and ammunition.

"The amount carried for quasi military purposes aggregates \$11,063,932.

"The normal military requirements, which are not affected by the enlisted strength of the Army and which may be classified as constant items, aggregate \$139,554,903.27. Among these items are the pay of the Army, the mileage for the Army, subsistence, regular supplies, transportation of the Army and its supplies, clothing and camp and garrison equipage, barracks and quarters, roads, walks, wharves and drainage, medical and hospital department, Ordnance Service, manufacture of arms and tanks, and items of similar character.

"The amount of \$148,340,069.33 is carried in the bill for various items. These include \$65,678,431 for pay; \$26,884,350.33 for subsistence; \$9,275,915 for incidental expenses; \$16,946,120 for transportation of the Army; \$5,807,003 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage; \$1,137,500 for horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.; \$3,000,000 for vocational training; \$1,250,000 for the medical and hospital department.

"The total carried in the bill for normal military requirements amounts to \$287,894,972.60."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13108) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, on April 9 reported the bill favorably, with amendments. The bill as it passed the House carried appropriations amounting to \$422,939,574, exclusive of the amount specified for the Naval Home. The amount specified for the Naval Home is \$157,646 and is not paid out of the Treasury, but is paid from the income of the naval pension fund and is not included in the figures hereafter given. The committee recommends additional appropriations amounting to \$40,947,000, making the total of the bill amount to \$463,886,574.

The additional appropriations recommended by the committee are itemized as follows:

Pay, miscellaneous	\$1,782,000
Aviation	9,124,000
Fuel oil investigation	20,000
Gunnery and engineering exercises	50,000
Instruments and supplies	700,000
Training stations: California, \$100,000; Great Lakes, \$100,000; Hampton Roads, \$200,000	400,000
Naval reserve force	450,000
Receiving barracks	200,000
Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.	200,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks	2,500,000
Public works	5,692,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	2,000,000
Construction and repair of vessels	1,000,000
Engineering	1,050,000
Increase of Navy construction and machinery	15,700,000

The report says, in part: "The amount appropriated by the House for aviation is \$15,875,000. This committee has increased this appropriation to \$25,000,000, which is the amount appropriated for the current year. The objects of expenditure are set out in a general way in the appropriation paragraph and comprise the construction of different types of aircraft, purchase of equipment, and maintenance and development of shore stations. This increase is urgently recommended by the responsible officers of the Navy Department, and is deemed necessary in order that steady progress may be made in the art of aviation.

"The principal items comprising the additional appropriations for public works are due to the contemplated development of the west coast for the proper maintenance and care of the Pacific Fleet, which consists of half of the modern units of our Navy. The committee deems it essential that adequate docking and repair facilities on the west coast be immediately developed and has recommended such additional appropriations in this bill as it believes will secure the desired action. Other appropriations are recommended for the navy yards and naval stations, both on the east and west coasts, which the committee deems necessary for the economical administration of those yards and stations, as well as to equip them for speedy and effective construction work.

"The Secretary of the Navy recommended to this committee the commencement of a rounding-out program of thirty-eight vessels, comprising light cruisers, flotilla leaders, etc., but the committee has deemed it wise not to undertake this program at the present time but to postpone same until the next session of Congress.

"The bill carries the necessary appropriations to continue the construction of vessels heretofore authorized, viz., the 1916 three-year building program. This program was authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 29, 1916, and consisted of 156 vessels. It is estimated that it will be necessary to appropriate, in addition to the \$108,000,000 carried in this bill, \$361,735,000 to complete the 1916 program, and this latter sum will be distributed over three more fiscal years, as it will take four years to complete the battleships and battle cruisers of that program.

"The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$11,700,000 under 'Increase of the Navy, Construction and Machinery' to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase fabricated material at Hog Island for the completion and fitting out of seven type B vessels as aviation and destroyer tenders. The Secretary states that these tenders are necessary for the training and operation of the fleet and for the solution of the special strategic and tactical problems involved in the progress of naval aviation, and he further states that if these seven ships were built specifically as tenders under other conditions, at current prices, they would cost approximately \$23,000,000.

"The committee has increased the amount of the appropriation for the Naval Reserve Force to that originally

(Continued on page 1914.)

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Grant, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, was placed on the retired list on April 14, 1920, having reached the age of sixty-four years, and the active list loses one of its most efficient and progressive officers. Admiral Grant had a sea service of twenty-four years lacking one month, and a shore duty of a little over twenty years. He has served in all classes of vessels, of the old Navy equipped with steam and sails, to the most modern warships. He is an expert at electro mechanics and submarines, in addition to his great success in other elements falling to the lot of officers of the Navy. Among other valuable services, he established the submarine base at New London and developed the submarine flotilla with marked success. Another achievement to the credit of Admiral Grant was his work in connection with training men in the Reserve Fleet, to man ships after the United States entered the World War. At the beginning of the war Admiral Grant had the temporary rank of vice admiral, and Battleship Force No. 1, of which he had command, was largely made up of reserve ships laid up in navy yards with skeleton crews. Admiral Grant had charge of the training of these men assigned to his command and their transfer to help man other vessels.

Admiral Grant in relinquishing command of the force on March 31, 1919, in a letter to his command appreciating the services rendered by those under him, said in part:

"Upon relinquishing command of Battleship Force No. 1, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, I desire to present in review the services rendered by officers and men of the force during my period of command, from Aug. 20, 1917, to March 31, 1919.

"During this period, up to July 1, 1918, ships of the force in general, in addition to their supplementary work, carried on all regular fleet duties, i.e., fleet cruises, target practices, etc., in the same manner as the other battleships of the fleet.

"Of the supplementary duties, the most important was the training of newly enlisted men to supply the needs of our rapidly expanding service. Between Sept. 1, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1918, there were trained in this force and transferred to service elsewhere about 2,001 officers, about 7,197 petty officers or special ratings, 807 armed guard crews, comprising 6,476 men, and 28,788 men of the engineers force; the total number of enlisted men so trained and transferred being about 42,461, inclusive of firemen, etc. The force commander desires to express to officers and men of the force his full appreciation of their efforts and his thanks for the earnestness and zeal which has made this record of accomplishment a reality."

Admiral Grant, from Aug. 20, 1917, had been in command of Battleship Force No. 1, which was his last sea command. The Navy Department highly appreciated his important services, and so attested in a letter of commendation to him. He had twenty-four battleships under his command. The force under Admiral Grant, in addition to other duties, furnished battleship escorts for troop convoys to guard against attack, and has also engaged in bringing troops home from France. The letter from the Bureau of Navigation to Admiral Grant expressed sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance given the bureau by those officers who have been training personnel to meet the great demands of the war, and also said: "Though this duty was begun under very adverse conditions, it has been carried out most satisfactorily, and the bureau considers that your efficient efforts have materially contributed to the results which have brought such high praise to the Navy Department." Admiral Grant was next assigned to command the navy yard and the naval gun factory at Washington, which was his last active duty.

Admiral Grant was born April 14, 1856, in East Benton, Maine. At the age of seventeen he was appointed a cadet midshipman to the United States Naval Academy, and upon his graduation, four years later, he was ordered to duty on the U.S.S. Pensacola. Serving in that vessel one year, he was next ordered to the Lackawanna, and after serving on that ship for a year he served in the Aliahee and the receiving ship Passaic until he attained the rank of ensign on May 17, 1881. He later served in the Iroquois for three years, after which he was ordered in August, 1885, for duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk. Following instruction in the Torpedo Service, and at the Naval War College, he was detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, in 1887, and ordered to the U.S.S. Trenton. He later served in the Richmond, the Saratoga, was on duty in connection with the building of the U.S.S. Yorktown, and in 1888 he was assigned to electrical duty under the Bureau of Equipment, where he remained until Jan. 31, 1891, when he was assigned to duty in the U.S.S. Concord. Admiral Grant in 1893 was ordered to the U.S.S. San Francisco, in which vessel he served for a year, after which he was ordered to duty at the U.S. Naval Academy.

In January, 1897, he was ordered to the U.S.S. Helena, where he served for about six months, after which he was ordered to the Massachusetts and later to the Machias. In July, 1900, he was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, and in April, 1901, to the Indiana as executive officer. Shortly thereafter he was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. In June, 1902, he was ordered to the Oregon as executive officer, where he served for over one year. As a lieutenant commander he commanded the Frolic for approximately two years, and in 1905 was ordered to the Naval Academy. In 1907 he was ordered to the command of the Arethusa and sailed on that vessel in the cruise of the Atlantic Fleet around the world. During the cruise he was designated as chief of staff of the commander-in-chief. He was promoted to captain in 1909, and commanded the U.S.S. Connecticut for a year. In 1910 he became commandant of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, serving there for nearly two years. In November, 1912, he assumed command of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. In 1913 he was ordered to command the Texas, and continued on this duty for approximately two years, when he became commander of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, hoisting his flag on the Prairie. He was promoted to rear admiral in September, 1915. While commanding the Submarine Force, Admiral Grant had general supervision over all submarine vessels in commission. Admiral Grant had a record for overtime work when necessary not excelled, it is believed, by any officer in the Navy. He was famous as an athlete in his younger days, and in later years coached some of the winning eight-oared crews of the Naval Academy.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., for age on April 14, 1920, will promote to rear admiral (T) Capt. Nathan C. Twining and Thomas P.

Magruder, the latter an additional number; and to a permanent status Capt. Kenneth M. Bennett.

Colonel Durfee.

Col. Lucius L. Durfee, Inf., U.S.A., a veteran of Indian, Spanish, Philippine and World Wars, serving in the latter with the A.E.F., under General Pershing, was placed on the retired list April 12, 1920, for disability incident to the service. He was last on duty at Camp Furyong, N.M. Colonel Durfee, who during the World War held the temporary rank of brigadier general, was born in Ohio March 2, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was assigned to duty with the 17th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He served in the Pine Ridge campaign, 1890-91, and also served at Fort Marcy, N.M., and at Fort Apache, Ariz., Feb. 12, 1894, when he was assigned to college duty. He was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Infantry, in May, 1893, and was transferred to the 17th Infantry in April, 1895. Among subsequent duties he served in the Santiago campaign in Cuba in 1898, and went to the Philippines Islands in February, 1899, serving in Northern Luzon and in Mindanao, and he took part in the campaign up the Manila and Dagupan railroad as far as to include San Fernando de la Pampanga. He was promoted captain, 17th Infantry, March 2, 1899. He went to the Philippines on a second tour of duty in April, 1900, and made a third tour there in June, 1903, serving in the Department of Mindanao, most of the time at Jolo, where he took part in several expeditions, two of which he commanded. The last two months of this period Colonel Durfee was in command of the Cottabato valley. Colonel Durfee was transferred to the 7th Infantry in July, 1909. He was on duty with the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas; August, 1914, to May, 1916, at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., the first year as a student officer and the second as an instructor. Promoted major, 26th Infantry, July 29, 1916; lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Oct. 2, 1915, assigned to the 9th Infantry and joined at Laredo May 29, 1916. He was promoted colonel of Infantry, Sept. 18, 1916, and was attached to the 9th Infantry; transferred to the 32d Infantry Dec. 14, 1916, and from duty on the Mexican border in 1916 he was ordered to Honolulu. He was appointed a brigadier general, National Army, June 26, 1918.

Captain Twining.

Capt. Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., promoted to rear admiral (T) on April 15, 1920, has been on duty as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, and has an excellent record of good, all-round service. He is still a comparatively young officer, having been born Jan. 17, 1869, at Boscombe, Wis. He was graduated from the Naval Academy June 7, 1889, and his first sea duty was on the U.S.S. Chicago, flagship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Squadron of Evolution, the first squadron of modern vessels to fly the United States flag abroad. He subsequently served on the Kearsarge, Newark and Concord and the Fish Commission steamer Albatross. While serving with the Newark, the flagship of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, Admiral Twining participated in naval reviews and celebrations in honor of Columbus and the discovery of America at Huelva, Palos and Cadiz, Spain; Geneva, Italy, and at Hampton Roads and New York. The Newark brought from Europe for the World's Fair the valuable papal exhibits, and towed from Cadiz to Havana and from New York to Quebec one of the Columbus caravels. After some duty at the Washington Navy Yard, in 1895, he was assigned to duty as inspector of Ordnance, Hartford, Conn. During the war with Spain he served as an ensign in the U.S.S. Iowa, participating in the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and in the famous fleet engagement of July 3, 1898. After serving an assignment with the Brutus and Philadelphia, he went to the Washington Navy Yard for duty in 1900, and then served in the Rainbow and Kentucky. He served in the Bureau of Ordnance from September, 1904, to October, 1907, and was then assigned to the Kearsarge as executive officer during the tour of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet around the world, at that time having the rank of lieutenant commander. He was on duty in connection with fitting out the Michigan from August to October, 1909, and then went to the navy yard, Boston, for duty. In the spring of 1911 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of rear admiral, while holding that office. When relieved of that duty he commanded the Tacoma, and then served as aid on the staff of the president of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. After the outbreak of the World War he was sent with Admiral Sims to Europe, and was Admiral Sims' chief of staff on the U.S.S. Melville. While abroad he sat as a member of the Allied Naval Council. After the armistice was signed he returned to the United States, and on Jan. 2, 1919, he was ordered to command the U.S.S. Texas. He was detached from that ship in order to become the chief of staff in the newly organized Pacific Fleet. That position carries with it the temporary rank of rear admiral.

Captain Magruder.

Capt. Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N., promoted a rear admiral (T) on April 15, 1920, was last on duty as naval attaché at the American Embassy, Paris, France. He served during the war with Spain on the gunboat Nashville, and was advanced three numbers in his grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Rear Admiral Magruder, who has a most efficient record of service, was born in Mississippi Nov. 29, 1867, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 3, 1885. His first sea service prior to final graduation was in the old Iroquois of the Pacific station, the vessel at that time being under command of Capt. Joshua Bishop, who died some years ago. Other vessels he served in included the Monongahela, Kearsarge, Nashville and Buffalo, up to 1901. He was also on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and at the Naval Academy. In June, 1901, he was assigned to duty as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, commanding the Coast Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, of which the Texas was flagship. He was assigned to duty again at the Naval Academy in May, 1905, and as lieutenant commander was ordered to duty in the Alabama, Oct. 20, 1906, she being at the time the flagship of the 4th Division of the Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry. He was next ordered to inspection duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in 1909, and in November, 1911, he was ordered to duty on the Asiatic station, at that time holding the rank of commander, and was in command of the Raleigh. In July, 1915, he took a course at the Naval War College, and was promoted captain in August of the same year. In June, 1916, he was placed in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, and during the World War he was in command of Squadron 4, Patrol Force of the Atlantic

Fleet, being assigned to that duty in August, 1917, and was also on duty in French waters with mine sweepers.

Captain Lauber.

Capt. Philip J. Lauber, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service to date from March 7, 1920, with the rank of major on account of physical disability, incident to the service. Major Lauber, who served with the A.E.F. during the World War, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 18, 1873, and after serving on a private and corporal with the 2d Infantry of Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1898, he enlisted in Battery B, 6th Art., Regular Army, Oct. 31, 1898. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Infantry, in July, 1900. During the World War, he held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. He was last on duty in Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. William W. Barry, Supply Corps, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, 170 Elm street, New Bedford, Mass., April 3, 1920. He was born in Fall River, Mass., Sept. 15, 1837, and entered the Navy July 30, 1863, as an acting assistant paymaster. He had a sea service of eleven years and a shore duty of nineteen years and one month before his retirement for age, Sept. 15, 1899. His sea service included duty with the Mississippi Squadron during the Civil War, and he subsequently served in the Supply, which carried exhibits to the Vienna Exposition in 1873; Mayflower, Canonicus and Alert of the North Atlantic Station, and in the Onward at Callao, Peru. He was on duty at Nagasaki, Japan, in the naval depot there, served in the Swatara of the North Atlantic Station, in the Independence at Mare Island, Calif., and in the Essex of the South Atlantic Station. His last tour of active duty was at Portsmouth, N.H., and Mare Island, Calif. The funeral services of Commander Barry took place in the County Street M.E. Church. The Grand Army of the Republic service followed, the R. A. Pierce Post, No. 190, G.A.R., being in attendance at the ceremony. A delegation from the Massachusetts Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. was also present. He was a member of Eureka Lodge of Masons and many Masonic friends took the last opportunity to pay him their respect. Interment took place in Rural Cemetery.

Major Eldred D. Warfield, U.S.A., died April 8, 1920, at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. He was on duty until recently at the Benicia Arsenal, but, due to sickness, he was compelled to go to the hospital. Major Warfield was born in Howard county, Md., Dec. 30, 1872. He served during the Spanish War as a captain of the 5th Maryland Infantry from May 14, 1898, until he was honorably mustered out of the Service on Oct. 22, 1898. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry on April 10, 1899, and was promoted as follows: First Lieutenant, 1901; captain, 1908; major, May 13, 1917; lieutenant colonel, Aug. 5, 1917; colonel, July 30, 1918. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1905 and a graduate of the Army Signal School, class of 1906. He served at various army posts throughout the country and was for a time on duty with the Inspector General's Department. He was a relative of the late ex-Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland. The remains were interred April 10 with military honors at San Francisco, Calif.

Major Vera S. Purnell, Field Art., U.S.A., died at General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md., April 6, 1920. Major Purnell, whose permanent rank was that of captain in the Coast Artillery, was born in Illinois April 17, 1889, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of June, 1913, when he was assigned to the Coast Artillery. He was appointed a major of Field Artillery, National Army, in July, 1918. He had been under medical treatment at Fort McHenry.

Capt. Starr C. Wardrop, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Corozal, Panama Canal Zone, April 3, 1920. He was born in Utah, Oct. 29, 1895, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of Aug. 30, 1917, and was assigned to the Engineers.

Capt. David A. Conrad, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency), died at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 6, 1920. He had been under medical treatment at the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco.

Capt. Charles E. Monk, Sig. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency), died at Columbus Barracks, Ga., April 8, 1920.

Capt. James E. Cox, Dental Corps, U.S.A. (emergency), died April 11, 1920, at the post hospital, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He was born July 4, 1880, at Boston, Mass. During the World War he served as camp dental surgeon at Camp Jackson, S.C., later going to Fort McHenry, Md., where he was connected with the Maxillo facial cases of wounded soldiers. For the past six months he has been continuing his work at Columbus Barracks. After services at this post the body was sent to Boston for burial. He is survived by his widow, two sisters and two brothers.

We are informed that all hope has about been abandoned for the safety of Ensign William B. Munford, U.S.N.R.F., who was a representative of the France Canada Steamship Co., on board the small steamer Samuel Faunce, which sailed from Wilmington, N.C., on Jan. 29 last for Key West, and has not been heard from. It is believed that the vessel foundered shortly after her departure from Wilmington in the severe storms that ravaged the Atlantic coast during the latter part of January and the first part of February. Ensign Munford served in the Navy at the training stations at Chicago and at Pelham Bay, and after receiving his commission as ensign was assigned to the U.S.S. Glacier. He was placed on inactive duty at his own request during the early part of 1919, to accept a position with the France Canada Steamship Corporation at their offices in New York city. In January, 1920, the company was desirous of sending one of their small vessels, the Samuel Faunce, to Galveston, and Ensign Munford volunteered to represent the company during the trip and to assist in her delivery. The vessel left New York on Jan. 10 and reached Wilmington after considerable difficulty, sailing from that port on Jan. 29, just prior to the heavy gales. Ensign Munford was born in Clarksville, Tenn., and was twenty-two years of age. He was a grandson of Micajah H. Clark, one of the last surviving members of the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, and a brother of the late Lieut. Edward S. Munford, U.S.A., who was killed in an airplane accident at Mineola, L.I., on Dec. 24, 1918. He is survived by his parents and by two sisters, one the wife of Comdr. Beauregard, U.S.N., and the other Miss Norwell C. Munford, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Morris H. Kelly, a highly esteemed resident of Aberdeen, S.D., and mother of Col. John R. Kelly, Field Art., U.S.A., and grandmother of Cadet Morris Kelly, 3d class, U.S.M.A., died at her home March 16, 1920.

after an illness of many months. She was born in Charleston, Ill., on Aug. 9, 1851, to Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Ladd Glassco, one of the pioneer families. In 1872 she was united in marriage to Morris Hughes Kelly, who passed away in Aberdeen, S.D., on Dec. 21, 1904. Mr. Kelly was a 33d-degree Mason and past grand commander of the Knights Templar, and Mrs. Kelly was twice worthy matron in the Eastern Star and an officer of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota. She was also a member of the Women's Relief Corps and a charter member of the Orptic Reading Club. During the period of the World War Mrs. Kelly did great service for her country through her personal work in the Red Cross. Three children survive the deceased, Mrs. Alfred W. Voedisch and Margaret Reat Kelly, of Aberdeen, and Col. John Royden Kelly, U.S.A., now assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the Western Department at San Francisco. The latter was on leave for a month attending his mother. Two sisters, Mrs. Alfred Branshaw and Mrs. Henry C. Kelly, both of Dallas, Texas, and four brothers, J. C. Glassco, of Ladd, Mo.; R. C. Glassco, of Anderson, Ind.; C. S. Glassco and K. E. Glassco, of Redwood Falls, Minn., survive Mrs. Kelly. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the remains were buried in Riverside Cemetery.

Mrs. Agnes Kathryn Carter, wife of Major Calvin B. Carter, formerly of the Philippine Constabulary, but at present engaged in the lumber business at Port Lebak, Mindanao, P.I., who, with her little son, took passage on the T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru for San Francisco, becoming critically ill during the voyage, was removed to the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, T.H., where she died on April 3. The son, Calvin Brooks Carter, Jr., with his nurse, continued the voyage to San Francisco and is now with his grandmother, Mrs. H. Rodgers, wife of Capt. Henry Rodgers, who is stopping at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. James C. Gunn, at 1316 Caroline street, Alameda, Calif.

Mrs. Abigail R. Gunn, wife of James M. Gunn, a Civil War veteran, died at Eureka, Texas, on March 25, 1920. Mrs. Gunn was the mother of Capt. A. L. Gunn, U.S. Field Art., who died Jan. 18, 1919; Capt. James C. Gunn, U.S.A., and Mrs. David A. Gunn.

Mr. J. F. M. Shiffert, father of Capt. Herbert O. Shiffert, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at Zionsville, Pa., April 10, 1920.

Mrs. Kate S. Hughes, widow of Dr. Bernard Hughes and mother of Major John H. Hughes, Insp. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., of Dr. Bernard Hughes, late first lieutenant Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., of Leo E. Hughes, late first lieutenant Engr. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and of Dr. Austin V. Hughes, late first lieutenant Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., died in New York city April 11, 1920. The remains were interred at Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Irene McVay Christy, wife of Mr. M. A. Christy and sister of Capt. Charles B. McVay, Jr., U.S.N., died at Sewickley, Pa., on April 11, 1920.

Mr. Martin Wagner, father of Mrs. James, wife of Capt. H. W. James, Inf., U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., April 7, 1920.

Mrs. Juliet Moore Davis, mother of Lieut. John G. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at her home in Indianola, Iowa, on April 6, 1920. Mrs. Davis was the niece of the late Surg. Gen. John Moore, U.S.A.

Ex-Col. John N. Partridge, of the 23d N.Y., and a former Police Commissioner of New York city, died April 8, 1920, at his home in Westport, Conn. Born in Leicester, Mass., in 1838, after the Civil War he settled in Brooklyn and made that his home for forty years. Colonel Partridge, until age restricted his activities, played a prominent part in the public life of New York and the old Borough of Brooklyn. Included in a long list of offices he held were: Colonel of the 23d N.G.N.Y., Fire Commissioner and Police Commissioner of Brooklyn in the eighties, State Superintendent of Public Works, Police Commissioner of New York city in 1902 under Mayor Low.

Deaths of Army officers in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports, as reported by the War Department for the week ended April 12, 1920:

Capt. Starr C. Wardrop, R.A. Engrs., at Panama, April 3.

Capt. David A. Conrad, Med. Corps, at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 6.

Major Vern S. Purnell, Field Art., at Fort McHenry, Md., April 6.

Major Eldred D. Warfield, Q.M. Corps, at San Francisco, Calif., April 8.

Capt. Charles E. Monk, Sig. Corps, at Columbus, Ga., April 8.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Mrs. Clara M. Spafford, of Fort Scott, Kas., and Major Thomas J. Stangier, 16th Inf., U.S.A. (temporary), has been announced, the wedding to take place in the early part of July. Major Stangier entered the Service during the World War and assigned to the 16th Infantry for duty, and with that organization he participated during all of its operations abroad.

Capt. Chalmers D. Horne, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Maltby were married April 6, 1920, in the Borgia Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. The ceremony was performed by Bishop William Ford Nichols. The bride wore a gown of coral satin. Her sister, Mrs. Robert Sullivan, who was the matron of honor, wore white lace draped over white satin. Capt. M. E. Hopkins, U.S.A., acted as best man. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. A. W. Maltby and the late Mr. Maltby, of Concord, in Contra Costa county. Captain Horne belongs to the 82d Field Artillery and has been on duty at the Presidio for some time. He has been ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he will take his bride to live.

Mrs. Cornelius deWitt, of Virginia Beach, Va., announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Cecile Amelie deWitt, to Capt. Frank B. Hastie, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place some time in August.

The engagement of Miss Marguerite Penman and Capt. Edward Thorne, U.S.A., has been announced. Miss Penman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Penman, now living in Antofagasta, Chile, but for many years residents of Balboa Heights. Captain Thorne is with the 33d Infantry at Gatun. The wedding will take place June 1.

Comdr. Charles A. Dunn, U.S.N., and Miss Pheebe Elliot Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. Walker, were married in Washington, D.C., April 10,

1920, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walker and was followed by a reception at Rauscher's. Mrs. David L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Kaine and Miss Mary Goodwin, of Roanoke, Va. Little Miss Elizabeth Walker was flower girl. Comdr. Edwin D. Woodworth, U.S.N., was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baillie, of Seattle, Wash., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Baillie Barrett, to Comdr. Isaac Cureton Johnson, U.S.N. The wedding is to be in the early part of May.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Patch (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Anna Hatch, of Stockton, Calif., were married at the First Baptist Church of Stockton on April 4, 1920. The ceremony was attended by only a few relatives and friends of the bride and groom. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Jones, of Stockton. The bridal party of about twenty-four persons attended a wedding luncheon at the Hotel Stockton after the wedding. The bride was the widow of Lieut. W. D. Hatch, U.S.N.R.F., who died in England during the World War. Lieutenant Commander Patch was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911 and is at present on duty at Mare Island. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Grawe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Godwin, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Saunders, Miss Jessie L. Saunders and Mrs. Frederick H. Saunders, of Mare Island, attended the wedding.

Mrs. Catherine Barbara Morrison announces the marriage of her daughter, Adelaide, to Mr. Evan Fetty Rohrbough on April 7, 1920. Miss Morrison is a sister of Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Morrison, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Earl H. Quinlan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Quinlan, U.S.N. Mr. Rohrbough is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rohrbough, of Covelo, Calif., and he was member of the 41st Division, A.E.F. The wedding took place at Covelo, Calif.

The engagement is announced of Delphine Marie Greey, youngest daughter of the late Comdr. Robert Greey, R.N.R., and Mrs. Greey, late of Eastbourne, England, and Lieut. H. de B. Bruck, U.S. Cav., only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bruck, Hotel Berkeley, New York city. Lieutenant Bruck was a former member of the Essex Troop of New Jersey, and is at present stationed with the American Forces in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull, of 209 Henry street, Brooklyn, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Bull, to Lieut. R. C. Adams, U.S. N. Lieutenant Adams is the son of Mrs. R. W. Adams, of 475 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N.J. He is at present attached to the U.S.S. San Francisco.

Lieut. John H. Wise, 8th Inf., on duty with the American Forces in Germany, and stationed at Coblenz, was married in that city on March 18 to Miss Ethelwynne Frick. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, U.S.A., says the Amaroc News. Several hundred persons attended the wedding. Col. Morris M. Keck, commanding the 8th Infantry, gave the bride away. Miss Grace Graham, of the Y.W.C.A., who is on duty at Paris, was maid of honor. Lieutenant Wise's best man being Capt. Edward Harrison of the 8th Infantry. Following the ceremony a reception, given by the women's department of the Y.W.C.A., was held at the Hotel Monopole, which was attended by about forty friends of the newly-married couple, among them being a number of officers of the bridegroom's regiment and their wives. Lieut. and Mrs. Wise left by automobile on their honeymoon. They intended visiting Italy and southern France before returning to Coblenz on April 6. The News says of Mrs. Wise: "The bride was one of the best known and most popular of all 'Y' girls in this area, and her present happiness is certainly the doughboys' loss. She was in Europe when war was declared in 1914, but succeeded in getting back to America before hostilities became intense. She enlisted with the 'Y' in the summer of 1918, arriving in Europe in August. Her first assignment was to take charge of the Officers' Club in Plymouth, England, which she performed most creditably. Later she was transferred to the Paris headquarters of the 'Y,' being releasing secretary. Her assignments in Coblenz were at Liberty Hut, the Festhalle and Ehrenbreitstein."

Lieut. Leon S. Fiske, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Palmer, and Miss Marjorie Ferris, daughter of Mrs. Carl I. Ferris, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the First Presbyterian Church in that city April 6, 1920, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, officiating. Miss Hilda Kramer was maid of honor and Misses Thelma Hyde and Margaret McVey were the bridesmaids. The best man was Lieut. Paul Hittinger, U.S.N., while the ushers were Lieuts. Charles Rand, Robert B. Twining, H. R. Grassie and L. B. Tyson. Two hundred guests were present. Following the ceremony a reception and supper were given at the home of the bride's mother. Lieut. and Mrs. Fiske left for an eastern trip of a month, and upon their return will take up their residence in San Francisco.

Lieut. Graves Blanchard Erskine, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret Spratling were married at Portsmouth, Va., on April 6, 1920.

The marriage at Coblenz, Germany, on March 16 of Lieut. George B. McReynolds, U.S.A., on duty with the American Forces in Germany, to Miss Dorothy Bailey, is announced in the Amaroc News. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, at the Church of the Palace. The witnesses were Miss Lillian A. Jessery and Lieut. Ernest C. Norman, U.S.A. The bride, who is soprano soloist, visited Coblenz with a concert party about two months before the wedding and there met her future husband. Two weeks before the marriage took place Miss Bailey and Lieutenant McReynolds went to England to visit Miss Bailey's parents and obtain their consent to her marriage, she being under age. They returned to Coblenz on the day of their wedding, and left there a few days later on their honeymoon, which included a trip to England and Italy.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., gave a dinner for young people at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, on the evening of April 14.

Comdr. Chester G. Mayo, Pay Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayo have moved from Park road and are now living at 2204 R street, Washington.

Mrs. James Franklin Bell, widow of Major General Bell, U.S.A., who has been spending the winter in California, is visiting Col. and Mrs. F. A. Winter at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A daughter, Eleanor Cosey Simons, was born to Mrs. Lewis Simons, wife of Lieutenant Simons, 62d U.S. Inf., at Savannah, Ga., on April 10, 1920. For the present Mrs. Simons is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cosey, at 125 East Jones street, Savannah, Ga.

Major Carl Halls, U.S.A., and Mrs. Halls, have taken an apartment at 1258 Fairmont street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Nancy Pierce, was born to Lieut. John A. Pierce, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pierce at Lynn, Mass., on April 7, 1920.

Capt. B. C. Lockwood, Jr., U.S.A., is due to arrive in the United States from Coblenz, Germany, on the S.S. Antigone about April 20.

Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, wife of Major Morey, U.S.A., is convalescing from her late illness. They are living at 2400 16th street, Washington.

Mrs. Herman Glade and Miss Jedediah Huntington have returned from Washington, where they were extensively entertained, to Camp Dix.

A new work entitled "The Art of Fighting" by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is to be published this month by the Century Company.

Capt. Frank M. Child, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Child, of Camp Funston, Kas., were on April 13 at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Col. A. Hasbrouck, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Switzer, Capt. D. L. Sears and Mrs. Sears.

An eleven pound boy, George Tyler Howe, Jr., was born to Lieut. George T. Howe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howe at Santo Tomas Hospital, Panama, on March 16, 1920.

Mrs. Dorothea Wagner James, wife of Capt. H. W. James, 17th U.S. Inf., is in Portland, Ore., where she went to attend the funeral of her father, Mr. Martin Wagner, of that city.

Col. L. M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman have taken the house at 1509 3d avenue, Columbus, Ga., while Colonel Nuttman is assistant commandant of the Infantry School at Camp Benning.

The Misses McArthur entertained on April 6 with a dinner dance, in honor of their house guest, Miss Doris Walden, of Passaic, N.J., a classmate of Miss Marjorie's while at Miss Beard's School. The table decorations were in lavender and gold, and the house profusely decorated with spring flowers. The affair was enjoyed by about thirty of Fort Leavenworth's young people.

French memorials were given out by the James A. Edmond Post, American Legion, at Waco, Texas, March 7. This post is named in honor of the late Lieut. James A. Edmond, 39th Inf., U.S.A., who was killed in the Argonne on Oct. 11, 1918, and buried in the Romagne Cemetery. The ninety memorials were distributed to the families of the McLennan county men who were killed in the World War. A handsome silk standard, given to the post by the widow of Lieutenant Edmond, was presented.

The Order of St. Gregory the Great, Military Cross, was conferred upon Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S. Navy, by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, April 10, in the name of Pope Benedict XV. Admiral Benson has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, France; Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Great Britain; Order of the Grand Cordon, First Class, Order of Rising Sun, Japan; gold medal, state of New Mexico; Distinguished Service Medal, Navy; Distinguished Service Medal, Army.

We are advised by Comdr. Gordon C. Hall, Supply Corps, U.S.N.R.F., inactive, who was formerly supply officer of the receiving ship at Philadelphia, that Lieut. Norris D. Whitehall, Supply Corps, U.S.N., has been detailed by the department to settle Commander Hall's retain accounts, both as supply officer on the receiving ship at Philadelphia from Nov. 1, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1919, and as supply officer on the U.S.S. Antigone from February, 1919, to July 1, 1919. Lieutenant Whitehall has all retain vouchers for these bureaus and all correspondence should be addressed to him, care of Supply Officer, Receiving Station, Philadelphia.

Many officers of the World War who served in the R.O.T.C. and were students at the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta are planning to attend the first annual reunion of the alumni of the institution, to be held in June at a date to be announced later. It promises to attract a large number of graduates of Georgia Tech. Although not a graduate, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was then a captain in the Service, was the captain of Tech's first successful football team. He was on duty at Fort McPherson at the time. During his captaincy of the team it lost but one game. It was during his connection with the school that General Wood devoted himself to the study of special technical subjects to better qualify himself for his administrative duties in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, one of the best known officers in the New York Guard, who has served continuously with it in peace and war since June 7, 1889, and was also with the 27th Division, U.S.A., on the battle line in France, has qualified under the Federal examinations as colonel, Quartermaster Corps, of the staff and corps departments of the New York Guard, and has been assigned to duty as division quartermaster. Colonel Sternberger has received a citation from General Pershing for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services with the A.E.F." and has also been cited for his services in Belgium and France by Major General O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, U.S.A. The citation reads, "For untiring zeal and experienced judgment in the execution of his duties as division quartermaster during all the battles and engagements of the division in Belgium and France. The efficient organization and intelligent zeal of the personnel serving under the division quartermaster, the results of his training and years of experience occasioned frequent favorable comment from Allied officers."

Major Sam E. St. Onge Chapleau, who served as a captain and brevet major during the Civil War in the 16th U.S. Infantry, under the name of St. Onge, is now enjoying his second season at the Hotel del Coronado, opposite San Diego, Calif., and is enthusiastic in his praise of that section of Southern California as a permanent domicile for retired officers and their families. Major Chapleau is numbered among the gallant Canadians enumerated by Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada (at a banquet in his honor in New York over three years ago), 66,000 of whom crossed the border to fight on the Union side in the Civil War, about 5,100 of which number became officers of various ranks in both services. Major Chapleau is a Companion, first class, of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., a member of the George Washington Post, G.A.R., New York, is a son-in-law of the late Lieut. Col. G. W. Patten, U.S.A., and a brother-in-law of Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., retired. The major served for several years in the dual offices in the Canadian Parliament as "Secretary of the Senate and Master-in-Chancery," and upon his voluntary retirement Parliament granted him a pension of \$4,000 a year and the privilege of entry in both Houses.

A daughter, Adah Horn, was born to Col. Tieman N. Horn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Horn at Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1920.

The annual meeting and dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of Foreign Wars will be held on Wednesday evening, April 21, 1920, at six p.m. at the Machinery Club, 50 Church street, New York city. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at this meeting. Dinner will be served immediately after the meeting.

Col. Herman Glade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Glade entertained on April 5 at their house at Camp Dix, N.J., in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Charles Hazard Durfee, by twenty tables of bridge. Feather fans were won by Mrs. Hooker, of Washington; Mrs. Stott and Miss Vinschuhler, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gerault. The card cases were won by Colonel White, Major Mallory and Lieutenant Campbell.

A son, Joseph Nathaniel Greene, jr., was born to Joseph Nathaniel Greene and Nancy Pond Greene at New York city on April 9, 1920. Mr. Greene is a son of Major Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene, of Washington, and a brother of Capt. Douglass T. Greene, Inf., U.S.A., now on duty at West Point. Mr. Greene was captain, 7th U.S. Infantry, 1917, and resigned from the Army on return from overseas Feb. 1, 1919.

A number of Army and Navy officers and their women relatives and friends were present at a "black and white" domino dance given by Navy people at the Civic League House, Newport, R.I., on April 11, of which the chief features were a competitive fox trot. The winners were Miss King, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward L. King, and Ensign Joseph H. Severson, U.S.N.; Capt. Julian L. Latimer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Latimer, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. R. Brandt.

During the time that Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams has been commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, Mrs. Williams has been visiting Mrs. Madison W. Stewart and Mrs. Frank Conant at their beautiful home at 870 West Adams street, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Williams is being extensively entertained by many of Los Angeles' prominent social set. On April 10, Mrs. Stewart gave a reception for Mrs. Williams, which was largely attended by ladies of Los Angeles and of the naval colony.

The National Arts Club of New York city had as guest of honor Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding general, Eastern Department, at a banquet given at its club rooms, 15 Gramercy Park, on April 12. Other guests included Col. William Weigel, G.S., chief of staff, Eastern Department, and Lieut. Col. R. W. Greene, aide-de-camp to General Bullard. General Bullard addressed the club on the subject of the World War and Governors Island as the military center of the activities of the Army in the Eastern Department. Colonel Weigel addressed the club on vocational and educational training of our "Peace-Time Army."

Col. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langdon entertained with a buffet luncheon on April 10 at their apartment in the Connecticut in Washington in honor of members of the West Point class of 1896, and their wives. Those present were: Major Gen. Johnson Hagood; Gen. and Mrs. C. B. Drake, Major Gen. and Mrs. D. E. Nolan; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. E. Callan; Major Gen. and Mrs. M. B. Stewart; Col. and Mrs. W. H. Tschauder, Col. and Mrs. C. H. McNeil, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Stodder, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Burnside, Col. and Mrs. H. Tupes, Col. and Mrs. J. P. Tracy, Col. F. W. Lewis, Col. F. M. Kessler and Col. F. K. Ferguson.

An exhibition of portrait drawings of children by Dorothy Swinburne McNamee, who is the wife of Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and the daughter of Rear Admiral V. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., is on view in the galleries of M. Knoedler and Co., 556 Fifth avenue, New York city, from April 12 to 22. Among the portraits of Service interest included in the exhibition are those of Florence Crowell, daughter of Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell; Bancroft, Walter, Taylor and Neville Gherardi, the four children of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Gherardi; Ann Sims, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Sims, and Lindsay Wickes, loaned by Comdr. and Mrs. George Wickes.

On April 2 Mrs. Edward Sigerfoos was notified by a telegram from Congressman B. F. Welty that bill No. 2807 had passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the President to issue a commission as brigadier general in the name of Edward Sigerfoos. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Pomerene and passed unanimously last September. The bill provides that Edward Sigerfoos, deceased, who was a colonel in the U.S. Army and who was nominated by the President for appointment as brigadier general Oct. 4, 1918, said nomination being confirmed by the Senate Oct. 10, 1918, after his death on Oct. 7, 1918, as the result of wounds received in the line of duty, "shall hereafter be held and considered to have become a brigadier general of the U.S. Army in the service of the U.S. and to have held that office until the date of his death and the President is hereby authorized to issue a commission as brigadier general of the U.S. Army in the name of Edward Sigerfoos, with rank from Oct. 4, 1918." The War Department approved and recommended its passage. The commission which was sent to General Sigerfoos's wife on Oct. 21, 1918, and returned by her at the request of The Adjutant General, has never been canceled but has been held, pending the passage of this bill, in the office of The Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hines were hosts at a large dance at Rauscher's in Washington on April 7, when their daughter, Miss Vera M. Hines made her formal début. The ballrooms were decorated with American flags, potted plants and palms, and many baskets of flowers and beautiful bouquets sent to Miss Hines formed an imposing collection. Capt. Erwin A. Manthey, aid to General Hines, made the introductions. Mrs. Hines wore a handsome gown of black velvet elaborately trimmed with jet. Miss Hines wore a gown of pink satin veiled in tulle, with garlands of rosebuds looped with narrow silver ribbon. The guests numbered about 250, and included the Ambassador of Italy and Baroness Romano Avezzana, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett, and many others prominent in official, diplomatic, Army, Navy and resident circles. Miss Hines was to have been presented early in the season, but on account of illness her début party was postponed. Capt. Erwin A. Manthey and Capt. Edwin Watson entertained at a small dinner party to meet Gen. and Mrs. Hines and Miss Hines before the dance. Among the guests present were: Gen. Peyton C. March; Major Gens. and Mesdames Coe, Haan, Burr, Ireland, Lord, Kruger, Drake, Jersey, Churchill, Wright and Bliss; Rear Admirals and Mesdames Coontz, Earle and Benson; General Inouye, Col. Marquis di Bernezzo and Marquise di Bernezzo, besides the débutantes of this season.

Mrs. C. E. Bennett, of 4004 North Paulina street, Chicago, is now located at 2920 Warren avenue, in the above named city.

Mrs. Harry Otis Perley and Miss Iris Baylor Perley, who have been in Hot Springs, Ark., since January, returned to Detroit April 5.

The birth of a son on April 6, 1920, Charles Richard Petee, to Mrs. Petee, wife of Capt. Charles S. Petee, 36th U.S. Inf., is announced.

Col. William C. Bennett, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bennett have leased an apartment at Lenox Court, 272 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., and Mrs. Trench, of the torpedo station, Newport, left there on April 8 and went to Washington for a visit.

Mrs. Douglas E. Dismukes, wife of Captain Dismukes, gave a reception at her home at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., April 14.

A daughter, Elizabeth Gray Rinearson, was born to Capt. A. V. Rinearson, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Rinearson at Walla Walla, Wash., on March 23, 1920.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of Rear Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., entertained at a large card party at the Wardman Park Inn, Washington, on April 12.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice after spending the winter at McAllen and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Byrne, at Williamsport, Md.

Major and Mrs. C. C. Benson, whose marriage took place in Maryland on April 12, are visiting in Atlanta, Ga., and will return from there to Camp Meade, Md.

A daughter, Jane Yvonne Gosserand, was born to Lieut. Marshall L. Gosserand, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gosserand at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., on Feb. 27, 1920.

Mrs. George W. Simpson, wife of Commander Simpson, U.S.N., has as her guest at her home on the Girard Estate, Philadelphia, her sister, Mrs. James Barron, of Norfolk, Va.

Col. William E. Cole, U.S.A., and wife entertained at a dinner at Rauscher's on the evening of April 8 at which Senator and Mrs. James M. Wadsworth, jr., were the guests of honor.

Lieut. Harold Hill Titus, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Titus, who are settled in their beautiful new home, Toujour, at Port au Prince, Haiti, entertained there lately Mrs. Thomas Jackson, daughter of Representative Fordney.

Major Guy T. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott entertained at dinner in Washington on April 7 for their débutante daughter, Miss Agnes Scott, taking their guests later to the Army and Navy League ball at the Willard.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Pierce, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Emerson Liscum, widow of Colonel Liscum, U.S.A., were among those who entertained at dinner in Washington on April 7 before the Army and Navy League ball.

Mrs. John H. Merriam, wife of Capt. Merriam, Pay Corps, U.S.N., with her children will spend part of the summer in the Adirondacks, joining Captain Merriam later in the season in Boston, where he has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Hollis Connor, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Edward Hollis Connor, jr., at St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, April 6, 1920. Lieutenant Commander Connor is in command of the U.S.S. Philip.

Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wright entertained at dinner in Washington on April 8 in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, taking their guests later to a dance given by a number of Army officers at Rauscher's.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to serve for the coming year on the Board of Electors to the Hall of Fame of New York University, it was announced on April 9 at the executive offices of the university in New York city.

Col. Moor N. Falls, Inf., U.S.A., on duty in San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Monterey, Calif., where he delivered an address before the high school principals and teachers convention on subject matters pertaining to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the Army.

Miss Dorothy Jenks has just returned to Smith College after spending her Easter vacation with her parents, Col. I. C. Jenks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jenks, who have taken an apartment at 41 Egremont road, Aberdeen, Boston, while Colonel Jenks is on duty at the Army Supply Base.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Capt. LeRoy Bartlett, Coast Art., U.S.A., has returned to Fort Caswell, N.C., after a visit to Washington, where she was the guest of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Collins, 1833 Ontario place. While there she was the recipient of much attention from Army friends.

Among the Army officers present at the annual aviators' ball, given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York city, on April 14 were Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell. The Navy was represented by Rear Admiral James H. Glennon.

Mrs. C. A. Krez, wife of Lieutenant Krez, U.S.N., and small son, Paul, who have been spending the winter in New London, Conn., where Lieutenant Krez has been stationed, have left New London and gone to Hagerstown, Md., to visit Mrs. Krez's father before sailing for Coco Solo, Canal Zone, where Lieutenant Krez has been ordered.

Col. Willard Newbill, Field Art., U.S.A., left San Francisco on the April 5 transport for duty at headquarters, Hawaiian Department. He has been in command of the 3d Field Artillery since 1917, having taken that regiment abroad in July, 1918, and returned with it last of June, 1919, in command of troops on U.S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Captain Leahy, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington on April 8 in honor of Baroness Romano, wife of the Italian Ambassador. The other guests were Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mrs. Edward Simpson, Mrs. Edward Gay, Mrs. Charles Warren and Miss Elizabeth Davis.

Miss Roberta May Hurt, of Germantown, Philadelphia, is spending several weeks' visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Gibson, at 517 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Captain Gibson is stationed at Georgia Tech. Miss Hurt has been the guest of honor at several parties in and around Atlanta, and others are being planned for her.

Q.M. Sergt. John McArdle, U.S.A., and Mrs. McArdle announced the arrival of a baby girl, Dolores Veronica, on April 13, 1920, at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sergeant McArdle was formerly stationed in the Philippines and at present is in the Zone Property Auditor's Office, New York city.

TRACING HISTORY OF U.S. ARMY UNITS.

In connection with Circular No. 89, W.D., March 4, 1920, relative to rules for tracing the history of U.S. Army units, the Historical Branch, General Staff, is at work on such historical data. The "genealogy" of the Cavalry regiments has been completed, the Infantry regiments histories are practically finished, and the branch is now at work on the Artillery regiments. There had been a misunderstanding throughout the Army as to the early history of regiments and in some cases regiments believed themselves entitled to all the history of units bearing their number. To correct this impression Circular No. 89 was issued, stating: "The numerical designation of a troop unit does not in itself entitle that unit to inherit the history of any previous unit having that number; the organization itself will be traced through all its changes, regardless of number." To explain the intent of the circular the history of the 5th U.S. Infantry may be quoted as showing how the "genealogy" of the unity has been traced. This history of the 5th Infantry reads in part:

1. The present 5th Infantry was formed in 1815 by consolidating the 4th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th and 46th Regiments. Of these the 4th Infantry was organized in 1808, the 9th, 13th and 21st in 1812, the 40th in 1813, and the 46th in 1814. Therefore the present 5th Infantry is entitled to the records of those regiments between 1808 and 1815; in fact it is simply a continuation of those units.

2. The 5th, which took part in the War of 1812, was consolidated with others to form the present 5th Infantry. So the present 5th has no claim on the 5th of 1812.

3. The above gives the present 5th credit for the Indian campaign of the old 4th in 1811, including the battle of Tippecanoe, which I believe goes only to that regiment. It was also in the Detroit campaign of 1812, and the Canadian campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The old 9th was also in the Canadian campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. The old 13th was in the same campaigns. The old 21st was in the same battles as the old 9th.

4. In 1869 one-half of the 37th Infantry was consolidated with the present 5th, which gives the records of that regiment also to the 5th. The 37th was originally the 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., organized in 1861, and its designation was changed to 37th in 1866. As the 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., it had no fighting service in the Civil War. The 3d Battalion were used as depot units in that war. Between 1866 and 1869 detachments of the 37th were in the Indian campaign of 1867-8 in Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico.

5. As the 5th Infantry the regiment was with both Taylor and Scott, from Palo Alto to Monterey and from Cerro Gordo to the capture of Mexico City; Indian wars from 1857 (Big Cypress Swamp, Fla., eight companies engaged) to 1887 (Monterey), and of course the Philippines.

GEN. HARTS ON PRISON WORK OVERSEAS.

Denies He Was Responsible for Inefficiency.

Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the command of the American Force at Coblenz, Germany, resumed his testimony on April 10 before a subcommittee on War Expenditures of the House. General Harts adhered to his original testimony and again denied that there was inefficiency in his administration of the Paris prison district, which did not include Farm No. 2, as this camp was outside his jurisdiction. Generals Pershing and Harbord, General Harts said in reply to a question, had commended him for his work in Paris. Having received complaints on overcrowding in the prison in October, 1918, he at once took steps to rectify the cause, the General said, adding that he also sent out instructions to officers to counteract the violations of Articles of War 17 and 77, adding that "these cases were extraordinarily few."

In reply to Representative Bland, who conducted the major portion of the cross-examination, General Harts said that Col. T. Q. Donaldson's report on conditions in the prisons showed that he (Harts) was not responsible for inefficiency. The General cited the large numbers of troops which passed through Paris and also that thousands were stationed there. "It was necessary," said the General, "to take steps to prevent crime." Commenting on the conditions that faced the American patrols in Paris, General Harts said that there were all sorts of notorious gangs, such as the "auto gang," and the "scullion gang." He called attention to earlier hearings before this committee, and declared that the chairman had stated that there were some men in the prisons who should have been stood up against a stone wall and shot. "That was said by the chairman," said the General, adding that this indicated the class of men taken into custody. To Mr. Bland the General responded that there were two or three guilty of murder and nine of manslaughter, Mr. Bland expressing the opinion that most of these were of African descent and he believed no white men were included in the number.

Referring to conditions in Coblenz Mr. Bland sought information on what had transpired among American troops there. General Harts said that when he went to Coblenz in the summer of 1919 there was considerable drunkenness and shooting affrays on the streets in which the soldiers were principals. "It was necessary to stop this," said General Harts. To Mr. Bland he said that he did not believe in dealing harshly with prisoners and he called attention to the creation of a disciplinary barracks at Coblenz, where the men are entrusted with responsibility and encouraged to become good soldiers. From the barracks the men are sent back to their organizations. Mr. Bland questioned the truth of the statement that the British had shot three men a week for desertions during the war. General Harts said this was just what the British did do, but their method was not followed by the Americans. Mr. Bland asked if the General has been placed in command of places such as the Paris prison district, more or less by military orders, where he was obliged to conduct strict discipline. General Harts replied that it has been a painful duty with him, but nevertheless he always tried to administer his duties efficiently and in the spirit of justice and fairness.

Continuing his testimony before the committee, General Harts, on April 12, said he believed that charges of cruelty at the Paris military prisons have been exaggerated by men who were "endeavoring to exculpate themselves." Prisoners, he added, are never satisfied and usually distort the truth. When asked by Chairman Johnson, of the committee, regarding the report that a sergeant named Bender had sold "rights" in the Paris subway to simple-minded Frenchmen, he replied that he had investigated the report and questioned Bender, who denied that he had offered to sell a bridge over the Seine river to a prospective dupe, but frankly admitted that he had sold "certain rights in the Paris subway because I needed the money." The General testified that thirty cases of desertion in the face of the enemy occurred in the 27th Division, in explaining that many men who were arrested in Paris were skulkers who did not wish to remain with their divisions at the front. On April 14 General Harts testified that General

Pershing gave him full responsibility to cope with conditions as he found them in Paris resulting from misdemeanors committed by American officers or men. He denied that he had sought command in Paris, but said General Pershing had given it to him, General Pershing having told him that "some officers and men in Paris are behaving in such a way as to give the American Army a bad name." General Harts told the committee he believed he had "improved conditions, and did it well." When asked by the committee who was responsible for prison conditions at Chelles, France, General Harts replied that Colonel Grinstead, who was commander of that prison, had been found efficient by a board of officers. Regarding Lieut. "Hard-Boiled" Smith, and his treatment of prisoners, the witness said Smith must have exceeded his authority.

While continuing his defense of his administration of the Paris Prison District before the committee on April 15, General Harts protested against the course the investigation had taken. He declared that "trap questions" were being asked him, that he was being prosecuted and not investigated, and appealed to Chairman Johnson for fair treatment. Representative Bland said General Harts's testimony had been "evasive" during all the hearings, to which General Harts replied, "I object to the insinuation that I have tried to evade." Representative Flood voiced his objection to "the method of examining the witness by a paid attorney," referring to Samuel T. Ansell, formerly of the U.S. Army, who is the counsel for the committee. General Harts said he did not think the committee intended to be "fair" to him and he protested against "supposititious questions," and he protested against "supposition questions," which he said. Mr. Ansell was asking. Chairman Johnson that questions asked by the attorney or by committee members should be answered.

OFFICERS UNDER SENATE ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The number of officers authorized by the Army Reorganization bill was reduced in the Senate on April 14 from 18,000 to 16,993, due to the defeat of compulsory universal military training. Two major generals, five brigadier generals and forty colonels were among the officers dispensed with, Chairman Wadsworth of the Military Committee proposing the amendment. The enlisted strength provided for in the bill remains at 280,000. Mr. Wadsworth stated that his committee had wanted to reduce the standing Army and to build up the citizen force, "which must bear the burden whenever there is a first-class war. Now, however, that no provision for universal military training is left in the bill, and nothing upon which we can surely depend, there is a very grave question whether we should reduce the Army down to 210,000 men at this moment in the world's history." Mr. Nelson declared that he should be very glad to vote for an amendment increasing the enlisted strength to 400,000, as he believed 16,993 officers would suffice for such an army.

TRANSPORT THOMAS SAILS.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from Manila March 25 for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu, and arrived at San Francisco April 12. The following military passengers were on board from Manila—Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. T. G. M. Oliphant, Field Art.; Capt. R. A. Gilmore, P.S.; 1st Lieuts. J. S. Hickey, D.C., H. W. Allet, M.C., and O. E. Davis, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. L. B. Stayton, P.S., and J. L. Piand, 31st Inf.; Field Clerk H. G. Garlington, Q.M. Corps. Passengers from Vladivostok were: Col. C. H. Morrow, Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Cummings, M.C.; Major F. R. Wunderlich, D.C.; Capt. C. B. Sparuit (Spruit), M.C., and G. D. Ramsey, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. K. Kopeky, F. R. Keller and J. L. Gledeanen, M.C., J. K. McConaghay, V.C., P. C. Gripper, Sig. Corps; J. A. St. Hilare, M.T.C.; 2d Lieut. L. L. Croops, San. Corps; Army Field Clerk E. G. Vought.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 13, 1920.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Captains to be majors: Allan B. Howard from Jan. 4, 1920; Benjamin H. Howley, Jan. 19; Henry C. Bradford, Feb. 5; Harry H. Towler, March 4 (subject to examination); Oral B. Boilbaugh, March 6 (exam.); Harold E. Clark, March 9; Roland A. Davison, March 26.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be captain: First Lieut. Patrick H. Tansey from Sept. 28, 1919.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major John P. Wade from April 10, 1920.

To be major: Capt. George E. Comly from April 10, 1920.

INFANTRY.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Harrison J. Price from April 2, 1920.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major Henry E. Eames from April 2, 1920.

Captains to be majors: Robert H. Pack from Feb. 24, 1920; Ward Dabney (Q.M.C.), Feb. 26; Paul M. Goodrich, Feb. 26 (exam.); William W. Taylor, Jr. (G.S.), March 1; George A. Herbst, March 1; Thomas M. Hunter (Amm. Train), March 7; Elverton E. Fuller, March 7; William S. Neely, March 19; Frank H. Adams (Q.M.C.), March 31; George C. Lewis, March 31, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be first Lieutenant: Second Lieut. Henry G. Lodge from May 1, 1919.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 88-O, APRIL 14, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Capt. A. B. Houser, A.G.D., April 15, to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the Bakers' and Cooks' School.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H. Neill to Boise, Idaho, and assume charge of the remount purchasing headquarters in that city; Major E. F. Padgett to Philadelphia; 1st Lieut. H. J. Warlick to Camp Sevier, S.C., and then to Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. D. M. Gardner, M.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Capt. J. E. Harris, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

Major H. W. Harms, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Major D. Johnson, Air Ser., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty.

Capt. A. E. Phillips, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty.

The following officers will report to the commandant, General Staff College, for duty as instructors: Majors E. D. Peak, C.E.; C. E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., and G. S. Simonds, Inf.

Capt. C. L. Kilburn, C.A.C., will report to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. A. W. Burnham, Inf., is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty.

First Lieut. J. E. Grose, Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only: Col. C. deF. Chandler, Sig. C.; T. A. Baldwin, Jr., U.S.A.; C. G. Hall, Sig. C.; T. H. Bane, Air Ser.

Following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenants colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Col. A. W. Robins, W. L. Moose, Jr., U.S.A.; J. E. Pickle, Air Ser.; W. G. Sherman, C.E.; L. MacDill and J. M. Walling, U.S.A.

Majors J. H. Rudolph, Sig. C., and C. E. Coates, U.S.A., are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only.

Officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. A. D. Johnson, Int.; D. S. Lockwood, D.C.; W. F. Newton, U.S.A.; W. B. Allen and L. Davis, Inf.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. G. C. Schnack, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 100, Jan. 24, 1920, announce that Par. 46½ and 234, Army Regulations, are rescinded, Par. 48, 44, 45, 46, 105, 157, 282, 283 and 1476½ are changed, and Par. 48 ½, 44½, 45½, 1297½ and 1459½ are added.

These changes relate to the duties of chaplains, service records of enlisted men, discharges of enlisted men, colors and standards, mileage for dental treatment, admittance of officers and men of Navy and Marine Corps to Army hospitals, and emergency dental work. The new paragraphs added are the following:

43½. The duties required of chaplains by law include holding appropriate religious services for the benefit of the command to which assigned, performing appropriate burial services at the burial of officers and soldiers who may die in such commands, and giving instruction to enlisted men in the common English branches of education.

Chaplains will make such other provision for the spiritual and moral welfare of members of the command as the needs may require or the commanding officer may direct; they will, so far as practicable, serve as friends, counselors and guides, without distinction of sect or creed, to all members of the command, and promote morality, religion, and good order therein.

Chaplains will, on request, perform baptismal, funeral and marriage ceremonies for civilian employees resident on military reservations and for the families of officers and soldiers. (C.A.R. No. 100, Jan. 24, 1920.)

44½. On the first day of each month chaplains will render on the prescribed form, monthly reports of duties performed by them. These reports will be forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Chaplains will not accept fees from members of the military service for the performance of baptismal or marriage ceremonies, though they may accept reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection therewith. (C.A.R. No. 100, Jan. 24, 1920.)

45½. Chaplains will not be employed on duties other than those required of them by law, or pertaining to their profession, except when the exigencies of the service, a result of deficiency in number of officers present, require it. (C.A.R. No. 100, Jan. 24, 1920.)

1297½. An officer ordered to a hospital, post or station for the purpose of undergoing medical or dental treatment and upon completion thereof to return to his proper station is not entitled to mileage, but for the distance for which he was not furnished transportation free of charge to himself he is entitled to reimbursement for the necessary traveling expenses actually paid, provided such amount is not in excess of the amount it would have cost the Government had transportation requests been secured. (C.A.R. No. 100, Jan. 24, 1920.)

1459½. Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps will be admitted to any Army hospital on the request of their immediate commanding officers, and they may be admitted on their own request, their commanding officers not being present, if in the opinion of the commanding officer of the hospital or surgeon of the station such admission is necessary. Subsistence and medicine charges in these cases will be billed by the commanding officers of the hospitals or surgeons of the stations directly to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, in such form as that bureaus may from time to time require, accompanied in each case by the original request for admission if the same was in writing, or an explanation of the circumstances if admission was not made in pursuance of a written request. (C.A.R. No. 100, Jan. 24, 1920.)

Changes 101, War Dept., Feb. 11, 1920, announce that Par. 1226½, Army Regulations, is rescinded, and Par. 223, 671, 1111, 1115 and 1170 are changed.

These relate to the furnishing of the garrison flag to posts, stations, etc.; supplies, transportation requests and prisoners' clothing.

G.O. 18, MARCH 3, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Relates to the following subjects: Appointment of non-commissioned officers, Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, Utilities Detachments; sanitary inspections; designation of Hawaii, Manila and Panama Ordnance Depots; assignment of ordnance enlisted personnel; interpretation of Par. 54, Compilation of Orders (See, I, G.O. No. 45, War Dept., 1914); designation of Motor Transport Corps general depots; jurisdiction of department commanders over officers assigned by War Department orders; procurement of fuel and oils.

We publish below Paragraphs V and VII of the order:

Interpretation of Par. 54, Compilation of Orders (See, I, G.O. No. 45, War D., 1914).—When an officer or enlisted man is marked "Duty," even though of a restrictive character, as for instance, when a member of a mounted organization is marked "Dismounted duty," he cannot be held to be absent from duty under the provisions of Par. 54, Compilation of Orders (Absence from duty resulting from misconduct (See, I, G.O. No. 45, War D., 1914)). When the Government thus elects to accept the limited service which he is able to render, he is entitled to full pay and will not be required to make good any time lost while placed on a limited-duty status.

Jurisdiction of department commanders over officers assigned by War Department orders.—1. Except by authority of the War Department, officers who are assigned to duty by War Department orders will not be transferred or assigned to other duty except temporarily.

2. Officers ordered to report to the commanding general of a department for assignment to duty may be assigned and transferred anywhere within the limits of his department by the department commander, according to the best interests of the Service except that officers will not be transferred from line to staff or from staff to line without authority of the War Department.

3. G.O. No. 132, War D., 1919. (Jurisdiction of department commanders), does not modify Par. 48, 247 and 743, Army Regulations. Par. 247, Army Regulations, is intended to grant authority to department commanders to transfer field officers within the regiments to which they have been assigned, but not to any duty outside their regiments.

BULLETIN 6, MARCH 5, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin gives the rules and regulations of the National Matches for 1920, which commence at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 23.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 20, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Relates to the following subjects:

I.—Civilian patients discharged from Army hospitals for disobedience of rules.—They may be refused admission thereto or to any other Army hospital within ninety days after such discharge, except when necessary to save life or to prevent extreme suffering.

II.—Participation of teams of officers in mounted military contests.—The following is the general policy of the War Department on the subject of teams of officers attending mounted military contests, such as horse shows, races, endurance tests and Olympic games:

a. That it is desirable that American Army officers participate in such contests, and that all possible assistance will be given by the War Department with the above end in view.

b. That the Cavalry School give its influence and assistance towards encouraging officers to participate in such contests.

c. That, when practicable, it is desirable that the Cavalry

School be represented in such contests within the United States either by individuals or by a team selected by the commandant of the Cavalry School from the personnel on duty at that school.

d. That when the War Department decides that the Army is to be represented in any contest by an Army team the candidates for such team shall in general be selected from the Army at large by the War Department after consultation with such agencies as may be most appropriate for the particular case in question. That the candidates shall then in general be assembled at the Cavalry School for training and final selection. That the final selection of the team and its captain shall be made by the commandant of the Cavalry School with such assistance of the school staff as he may deem proper and subject to the approval of the War Department.

e. That where it is advisable to send an officer in charge of an Army team other than the team captain, or in charge of a group of Service teams or competitors, such officer shall be selected and detailed by the War Department.

f. That when it is decided to send an Army team to participate in any competition, that this team will have priority over all other Service teams or individuals in choice of Government-owned animals.

III.—Procurement of envelopes for the military service under Post Office Department cont'd.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 24, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin gives a list of military classes of animals to be shown at horse shows.

MEMORANDUM CIR., APRIL 2, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Cir. No. 134, War Dept., 1920 (Basic Allowances of Equipment Special to Organizations of a Cavalry Brigade—Amendment to Cir. No. 377, War Dept., 1919), is too long to be mimeographed. The circular is being printed and will be distributed as soon as available.

P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General,

USE OF SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL, A.E.F.

Cir. 136, April 3, 1920, War Dept.

The revision of Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, entitled "Rifle Marksmanship," will not be available for the target year 1920. The provisions of Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, will govern for the target year 1920. The Small Arms Firing Manual, American Expeditionary Forces, 1919, being regarded as a guide to instructional methods. A limited number of copies of Small Arms Firing Manual, American Expeditionary Forces, 1919, will be issued without requisition to each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers as far as existing supplies will permit.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 148, APRIL 9, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Published instructions relating to the training of aerial observers.

NEGLECT OF SHOE FITTING REGULATIONS.

Cir. 144, April 9, 1920, War Dept.

Calls attention to neglect in complying with the provisions of Par. 14, Special Regulations No. 28, 1917, as changed by Changes No. 3, Sept. 20, 1918; also to War Department Document No. 279, Oct. 25, 1918, entitled "Army Foot Measuring and Shoe Fitting Enforced." The circular in conclusion says:

"It is apparent from reports received that the provisions of these regulations have fallen into neglect. Investigation discloses that approximately eighty per cent of the men in the World War wore improperly fitted shoes, and that this neglect has been continued since. Such neglect results in the impairment of the foot-soldiers' efficiency, and at the same time complicates the supply of shoes. Final analysis leads to the belief that both of those conditions are remediable through proper attention to existing instructions, and all officers concerned are directed to give special attention to the subject to the end of relieving the present situation."

BLUE DENIM CLOTHING FOR WEAR ON TRANSPORTS.

Cir. 146, April 10, 1920, War Dept.

All enlisted men returning to the United States from overseas will be issued one suit of blue denim outer clothing for use while on board a transport, this clothing to be turned in to the supply officer at the port of debarkation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 12, APRIL 3, 1920, WESTERN DEPT.

In view of the changes to be made under recent orders of the War Department in the duties of some supply officers, Col. William G. Gamblin, Q.M.C., now on duty at these headquarters, announced as department quartermaster, Western Department, and as some supply officer, Western Supply Zone, effective April 15, 1920, with station in San Francisco, and G.O. 3, Western Dept., Jan. 15, 1920, announcing the department staff, is amended accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General Liggett:

E. WITTEMYER, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. F. Baker to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport to sail on or about May 5; Major E. B. Wainwright to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and assume command of the remount depot at that camp; Capt. F. Prager from the Panama Canal Department as soon as practicable after May 1, 1920, to the United States; Capt. J. M. Hammond to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about April 20, 1920, and will report in person to the commanding general Hawaiian Department for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. L. E. Collier, Q.M.C., to New York City, N.Y., for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about April 25 for duty as assistant to the department finance officer. (April 13, War D.)

Capt. E. E. Amory, Q.M.C., to Muscle Shoals, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 2, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. A. M. Graham, Q.M.C. (colonel, Q.M.C.), is relieved from command in the Q.M. Corps. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Barnard, Q.M.C., to Kansas City for temporary duty in connection with the inspection and purchase of public animals, then to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Calif., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. G. Archbold, Q.M.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (April 12, War D.)

First Lieut. F. L. Jouannet, Q.M.C., to Savanna, Ill., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (e.g.) J. Jensen, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (April 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (e.g.) A. T. Hayes, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., and to home. (April 7, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Col. R. Brooke, M.C., will proceed to the following places in connection with the construction and repair of hospitals and the contemplated abandonment of U.S.A. General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M.: Denver, Colo.; Fort Bayard, N.M.; Hot Springs, Ark. (April 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major D. F. Maguire to Fort Barrancas, Fla., relieving Lieut. Col. T. Lamson, M.C., who will proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Major D. D. Hogan from duty at Camp Jackson, S.C., and will report by telegraph to commanding general Southern Department for duty and station; 1st Lieut. A. B. Hamilton to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Haines to Washington; 1st Lieut. D. C. Bartholomew to New York City for transportation to Panama on transport to sail about May 15, 1920; 1st Lieut. F. P. Baker to New Orleans, La., for transportation

Dix, N.J., will report by telegraph to commanding general Southern Department for duty and station; 1st Lieut. L. S. Johnson to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on the transport to sail about May 5. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty: Major R. W. Bryan, Captains F. C. Carr and C. Suran. (April 9, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. G. Coumbe to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. M. M. Moes to Watertown, Mass.; Capt. E. D. Quinell to Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. E. M. Brown to Camp Grant, Ill. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. F. B. Parker, M.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. with one year's pay, under the provisions of Sec. 5, act of Congress approved April 23, 1908. (April 12, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. H. Sharman, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Monroe, Va., and to home. (April 13, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major H. H. Price, San. C., to Washington for duty. (April 13, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. B. Skinner, V.C., to Metuchen, N.J., for duty. (April 9, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. I. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. H. C. Newcomer, C.E., from duty in the Hawaiian Department to United States for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Major Alfred L. Ganahl, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a three months' course at the Engineer School, beginning May 1. (April 10, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. O. A. Phelps, O.D., to South Amboy, N.J., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Sergt. G. Smith, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and to home. (April 9, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Sergt. 1st Class H. Hillen, 51st Telegraph Battalion, Sig. Corps, is transferred to 3d Field Signal Battalion and to Schofield Barracks, H.T., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class B. Pritz, 3d Field Sig. Batt., who will be transferred to the 51st Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 8, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Major L. R. Knight, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Coronado, Calif., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Murphy, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. C. Shively, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., for duty with the Air Service troops. (April 13, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D—Capt. P. J. Matte, 3d Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (April 9, War D.)

10TH—Assistant Band Leader J. F. Hendricks, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (April 10, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. S. Rice, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to an Army retiring board for examination. (April 13, War D.)

Capt. V. R. Bell, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Barton, Cav., is assigned to 6th Cav. and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Barnard, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. (April 10, War D.)

The name of Capt. J. H. Barnard, Cav., is removed from D.O.L. (April 10, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

81ST—Capt. R. Harrison, 81st F.A., to Washington for temporary duty for a period not to exceed twenty days, in connection with recruiting in mountainous districts. (April 9, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Major R. L. Burnett, F.A., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the transport to sail on or about May 5 for duty. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. E. F. Riggs, F.A., is assigned to 81st F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (April 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. W. E. Ellis, C.A.C., will rejoin his proper station, the Coast Defenses of the Potomac, Fort Washington, Md., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital. (April 12, War D.)

Capt. R. B. Crocroft, C.A.C., from West Point, N.Y., and is detailed as assistant military Attaché, Brussels, Belgium. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Sloan, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Coast Artillery training center, for duty. (April 13, War D.)

The following officers from assignment to Coast Artillery training center, Fort Monroe, Va., and to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: Capt. J. A. Green, J. C. Hendo, and on P. H. Ottosen, C.A.C. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. F. G. Haney, C.A.C., to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty with 5th Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. L. M. Bricker, C.A.C., from Manila to United States on the first available transport and to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

First Lieut. C. H. Ainsworth, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with 31st Art. Brigade (C.A.C.), Camp Lewis, Wash. (April 8, War D.)

The transfer of 2d Lieut. R. W. Child from C.A. arm to Cavalry arm on April 10, 1920, with rank from Nov. 1, 1919, is announced. Lieutenant Child is assigned to 4th Cavalry. (April 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

20TH—First Sergt. G. A. Hoeft, Co. I, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Creek, Neb., and to home. (April 13, War D.)

29TH—Battn. Sergt. Major J. A. Leipold, Hqrs. Co., 29th Inf., Camp Benning, Ga., is transferred in his present grade to Infantry, unassigned, as an extra number in his grade and to Nashville Public High Schools, Tenn., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

36TH—Major J. H. Muncaster, 36th Inf., to proper station, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

43D—Major C. A. Dolph, 43d Inf., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (April 10, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Col. W. L. Lahn to Charleston, S.C., as department and zone transportation officer; Lieut. Col. E. M. Wilson is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kas.; Capt. A. J. White is assigned to 32d Inf. and to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Capt. B. F. Ristin is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. C. Riesen is assigned to 29th Inf. and to Camp Benning, Ga. (April 8, War D.)

Col. L. L. Durfee, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. B. Moore, Inf., is honorably discharged as Lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (April 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Spence, Inf., to Charleston, S.C., and

report to Army retiring board for examination. (April 9, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Woolworth to Panama on transport sailing on or about April 20, 1920, as assistant to the department transportation officer; Capt. M. W. Russell to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21; Capt. N. T. Findahl to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. J. E. Cole, Jr., is assigned to 61st Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga. (April 13, War D.)

Major A. M. Jones, Inf., to proper station, Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. C. Coulter, Jr., Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at New Hampshire College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, Durham, N.H. (April 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. V. Evans is assigned to 26th Inf. and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Capt. B. B. McCroskey is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas; 1st Lieut. S. R. Davis is assigned to 43d Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Cleveland to Metuchen, N.J., as tactical officer at the Ordnance Operation, Maintenance and Repair Schools. (April 12, War D.)

Capt. P. J. Lauber, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from March 7, 1920. (April 9, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Thusis, Inf., to Charleston, S.C., and report for duty. (April 9, War D.)

First Lieut. A. B. Jopson, Inf., to proper station, Aberdeen, Md., for duty. (April 10, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. S. F. Griswold, Inf., is made permanent. (April 12, War D.)

Mess Sergt. D. Roe, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (April 9, War D.)

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. O. P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regiment of Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and is detailed as inspector-instructor, Maryland N.G. (April 10, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The promotion of each of the following second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, to first lieutenant, P.S., from date noted, is announced: W. B. Jones, June 17, 1919; G. Heninger, July 3, 1919. (April 13, War D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Col. W. H. Berthas, U.S.A., retired, is transferred to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for further treatment. (April 13, War D.)

Capt. H. Harris, retired, to San Antonio, Texas, and take charge of the recruiting substation. (April 8, War D.)

First Lieut. T. D. Thorpe, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Stamford High School, Conn., May 15. (April 8, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. B. F. Pence, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 12, War D.)

Resignation by G. F. Bloomquist, Inf., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect April 27, 1920. (April 9, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. D. A. Carson, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 9, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. S. Conklin, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 9, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. A. Williford, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 9, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. G. F. Redmond, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 9, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. B. Angel, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted April 30, 1920. (April 12, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. M. York, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 13, War D.)

Resignation by S. R. Epperson, Inf., of his commission as temporary major and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 13, War D.)

DEMISSIONS.

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: Capt. W. F. Clark, L. J. Fleming, W. T. Johnston, S. G. Jones, O. B. Meyer, L. C. Scherer and C. J. Symmonds, U.S.A.; B. Winship, J.A.G.D.; W. H. Carpenter, Field Art. (April 12, War D.)

Col. H. F. Rethers, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only. (April 10, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only: Capt. C. B. Smith, C.A.C.; E. L. Daley, C.E.; W. N. Haskell, F.A.; J. C. Rhea, U.S.A.; J. J. Mayes, J.A.G.D.; E. P. Orton, Cav.; N. F. Ramsey, O.D.; J. A. Logan, Jr., Q.M.C.; H. L. Gilchrist, M.C.; R. G. Powell, Engrs. (April 9, War D.)

Lieutenant Colonels.

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Cols. R. A. Dunford and T. C. Lonergan, U.S.A.; F. E. McCommon, C.A.C.; D. A. Robinson, Cav.; S. P. Spalding, O.D.; C. Teiford and J. A. Ullo, U.S.A.; R. S. Waite, Inf.; C. A. Chapman, F.A.; C. A. Thusis, Inf.; R. M. Barton, U.S.A. (April 9, War D.)

Following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Cols. S. C. Reynolds, Inf.; J. N. Reynolds, Air Ser.; J. Pierce, C.A.C. (April 10, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Cols. M. S. Crissy, U.S.A.; L. R. Dice, C.A.C.; H. H. Fuller, F.A.; R. P. Harbold, Inf.; A. A. Hofmann, J. A. Moss and W. R. Nichols, U.S.A.; C. L. Sampson, Int.; G. F. Waugh, U.S.A. (April 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. Warden, Cav., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. L. Holcombe, C.A.C., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (April 13, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors E. L. Dyer, M. J. Gunner, P. C. Kallich, Jr., M. S. Lough, H. McAlpine, D. F. McDonald, T. G. Peyton and C. M. S. Skene, U.S.A.; H. P. Rathjen, F.A.; O. E. Beesley, Q.M.C.; J. L. Dunsworth and A. R. Underwood, U.S.A.; H. H. Slaughter and S. C. Graves, Inf. (April 9, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors S. F. Hawkins, F.A.; E. H. Freeland, C.A.C. (April 13, War D.)

Major W. H. Woolworth, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 12, War D.)

Major O. De Carré, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 13, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors C. M. Buebes, U.S.A.; C. F. Eddy, Q.M.C.; S. J. Heidner and W. R. Mann, Inf.; H. A. Wadsworth, U.S.A. (April 10, War D.)

Captains.

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capts. P. O. Clayton, U.S.A.; D. B. Kinne, Jr., L. V. Warner, U.S.A.; H. Adamson, Inf.; H. J. Burke, Cav.; G. W. Swift, Inf. (April 9, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: Capts. G. L. Holmes, Jr., J. M. Jenkins, Jr., A. T. Lacey, F. R. Lafferty, J. D. B. Latkin, R. McCoy, H. C. Mandell, C. D. Mayhag, G. M. Peabody, S. D. Perry, J. L. Phillips, H. L. Putnam, E. Rollmann, W. G. Simons, A. P. Thayer, H. C. Tobin, R. B. Trimble, A. H. Truxes, W. S. Wadelton and O. J. Wilder, U.S.A. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capts. F. H. Barnhart, D. A. Stroh, G. D. Thompson, P. H. Boucher, W. B. Augur and A. E. Groff, Cav.; J. P. Jacobs, W. D. Collins, L. A. Whitaker and J. L. Craig, C.A.C.; B. H. Bowley, Jr., and H. Latson, Engrs.; R. H. Wooster, B. R. Allen, E. S. Bassett, H. D. Blanchard, J. B. Beck, W. E. Buchly, G. R. Carl, W. C. Chase, C. L. Clifford, D. A. Connor, S. V. Constant, D. W. Craig, R. L. Creed, G. M. Daly, T. A. Dobyna, Jr., J. W. Geer, R. W. Grow, J. B. Harper, A. S. Harrington, I. C. Holm and O. L. Holman, U.S.A. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capts. G. C. Alexander, F.A.; J. T. Lewis, O.A.C.; I. A. Luke, F.A.; C. R. Moore, C.A.C.; W. H. Maria, F.A. (April 10, War D.)

First Lieutenants.

First Lieut. L. L. Shook, V.C., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only. (April 9, War D.)

First Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, Jr., Cav., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only. (April 10, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: First Lieuts. H. B. Jackson, R. S. Jett, D. A. Jones, H. L. Jones, W. H. Killian, F. W. Koester, J. O. Lawrence, J. M. Lile, H. F. Long, J. N. W. McClure, L. T. McMahon, A. B. MacNabb, W. H. McNaught, R. T. Maddocks, R. R. Maxwell, G. R. Mead, M. F. Meader, G. Merrill, L. M. Mertz and G. H. Millholland, U.S.A. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: First Lieuts. W. N. Todd, Jr., L. K. Truscott, Jr., C. H. Unger, P. R. Upton, J. C. Van Ingen, G. J. Waggoner, N. E. Waldron, C. G. Wall, G. S. Warren, J. H. Welsh, G. B. Werts, J. G. White, E. A. Williams, R. E. Williams, R. D. Wilson, R. W. Wipprecht, A. J. Wynne, E. W. Godbold, J. H. Irving and H. N. Odell, U.S.A. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: First Lieuts. B. F. Munday, O. C. Newell, C. H. Palmer, L. Patterson, H. G. Patterson, H. E. Pendleton, J. S. Peters, J. C. Rogers, H. R. Sargent, W. C. Scott, A. H. Seabury, C. A. Shannon, C. E. Sheilds, H. P. Stewart, S. G. Stewart, M. L. Stockton, J. C. Straw, T. R. Taber, W. D. Tabor and R. E. Tallant, U.S.A.; E. L. Nye and J. R. Sperry, V.C.; C. B. Bell and S. C. Mewshaw, Cav. (April 12, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions only: First Lieuts. G. E. Dillard, C. E. Dissinger, E. E. W. Duncan, D. R. Dunkle, H. L. Ernest, J. P. Eckert, W. J. Egan, J. W. Ewing, P. C. Febiger, E. M. Fickett, G. S. Finley, G. Fitzgerald, W. C. Gatchell, H. R. Gay, J. J. Gibbon, R. C. Gibbs, L. L. Gocker, D. P. Sartkins, E. B. Harry, C. E. Hart, E. Serendeen, T. W. Herren, D. C. Howard, Jr., R. E. Ireland and

GENERAL PERSHING'S ACTIVITIES.

In an address before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at Baltimore on the afternoon of April 13, Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., referring to the present labor strike, said in part: "We cannot, as a people, stand for interference by a class of our population with the vital interests of the whole public, and, what is important, we do not propose to tolerate this interference. We must avoid separating ourselves into groups. We must co-operate as we did during the war. In the colonial period the interest of the individual was considered. Out of this grew our Government. It seems to me that we are wandering away from this idea—the welfare of the individual. The thrift of a community is not judged by the number of its millionaires. It is judged by the number of its well-to-do people and by the absence of poverty. We may well ask ourselves if we as individuals have done our duty to those who are on a strike. Perhaps we have, perhaps not. There is an obligation to the people of each community which must be fulfilled."

In the evening General Pershing was the guest of honor at a reception and dance given by the Nebraska State Association in Washington. The New York Times says that following the reference by several speakers to a movement in Nebraska having in view the nomination of General Pershing as a "favorite son" for the Presidency, the General said: "It seems fitting that I should say to you, my friends, that my whole life has been devoted to the service of our country; and, while in no sense seeking it, I feel that no patriotic American could decline to serve in that high position if called upon to do so by the people."

On the evening of April 13 General Pershing was decorated, by direction of the Rumanian government, with the Order of Michel the Brave, an honor which has been bestowed upon only three other persons besides the King of Rumania himself: Marshal Foch, and two generals of the Rumanian army. General Pershing on April 15 attended a testimonial meeting of the Civic Forum at New York city. During his stay he was the guest of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., at Governors Island. He was to visit Providence on April 17, returning to New York city the same evening to attend a banquet to be given in honor of Henry P. Davison for his work in connection with that of the American Red Cross during the World War. The General is to return to Washington on the 18th, where he will remain until his departure for Missouri on April 20. Two days later he is to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Missouri, where he is to receive the degree of LL.D. He is to return at once to Washington shortly after the close of the exercises and prepare to sail from New York for the Canal Zone on April 25, where he will inspect the American military control and study the plans of fortification. While at Wheeling, W.Va., recently the General received the thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Central Department, voluntarily canceled his Presidential campaign engagements while in Boston on April 13 and announced his intention of leaving that night for Chicago to resume his post, owing to the growing seriousness of the strike situation throughout the country. The General had been on three-months' leave, which would not, under other circumstances, have terminated until June, shortly before the meeting of the national Republican convention at Chicago, but he declared that "the situation is not one which allows personal considerations to enter into the matter in the least." General Wood arrived in Chicago April 15. A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times states that the next two weeks he will restrict his speaking tour to the states of the Central Department. He may go to Nebraska and make speeches in Omaha and its vicinity. He expects to open his campaign in Ohio at Steubenville next Monday. On his arrival in Chicago General Wood is quoted as saying: "My return was on account of the railroad situation, both in the East and the West. It seemed to me that I should be within reach of my own headquarters in case any crisis occurred. I shall remain on leave status for the present. Had anything transpired demanding my presence and I had been out of the department a situation would have been created that would have subjected me to adverse criticism. To put it mildly, it was a case of duty, and it was the only course I could take under the circumstances."

Lieut. Col. Sheppard B. Philpot, U.S.A., who is on recruiting duty in the South, with headquarters at Camp Pike, Ark., was a guest at the Lion's Club, Shreveport, La., recently and was called on to make an address. The Recruiting Service Bulletin quotes the Colonel as having told the members they "needed a new god—the god Must Be instead of the god Almighty Dollar, to help make skilled workers instead of Boishevists, to replace waste places in the continent with farms and to train civilians to citizenship." Colonel Philpot then explained how the present Army differs from the old organization and how many more attractions and opportunities it offers to-day to men who are willing to do their best to make good.

Major Richard B. Wainwright, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the remount depot at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Capt. Francis W. F. Wieber, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the naval hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., on May 1.

ARMY ITEMS.

Our Forces in Germany.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, together with M. Tirard, head of the Inter-Allied Commission for the Rhineland, had luncheon with General Degoutte, head of the French troops on the Rhine, at his headquarters, Mayence, on April 8, according to a dispatch to the New York Times, on which occasion General Allen declared that the rumor that an American ultimatum had been sent to France to remove its troops from Frankfort within twenty-four hours was without foundation. He added that he knew of no such instructions and in consequence maintained an attitude of watchfulness only.

American Polish Relief Expedition.

Lieut. Alfred N. Bergman, U.S.A., adjutant at headquarters of the American Polish Relief Expedition, which is in Poland under the auspices of the War Department, and which is at Warsaw, sends news of de-

nings of the American Army officers there. Fort Zegrze, an old Russian fortress near Warsaw, where a number of Army officers and enlisted men were stationed, was discontinued as a station for American troops with the expedition on Jan. 27, all officers and men being transferred to Warsaw, where the officers attached to the mission are occupying the palace of Prince Radziwill. With the change of quarters came the end of many delightful dances and dinners given by American officers at the Officers' Club. Among the ladies who were frequent guests there were the Misses Wood, Murray, Martin, Welch, Caswell, Davis and Milner, who are on duty with the American Red Cross in Warsaw. These officers were members of the club at the fort: Major R. W. Rieckohl, Capt. R. C. Snidow, S. J. Rohde, J. P. Crawford, Lieuts. H. LaR. K. Albron, L. J. Shook, D. B. Matlock, R. D. McKee and A. N. Bergman. One of the many successful social affairs at the fort was the New Year reception, given in true Army style and enlivened by the Polish officers of the garrison and the French officers of the neighboring liaison school.

Col. Richardson Preparing Report on North Russia.

Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., has arrived in Washington, where he is under orders to complete his report on military operations and conditions in the Archangel district of North Russia, while troops from the United States Army were on duty there. Colonel Richardson during the World War, was for a time in command of the troops ordered to duty in North Russia, and held the temporary rank of brigadier general. He was demoted with many other officers early in March last. Colonel Richardson investigated the so-called mutiny in North Russia among the men of one company of the 339th Infantry, National Army, composed of men from Michigan. According to his report the incident was greatly exaggerated, but while regretting that any insubordination took place, he praised the general conduct of the 339th Infantry. Colonel Richardson states that the troops were serving under very trying conditions, and that much more serious disaffections appeared among troops of the Allies on duty in North Russia. He further says that the disaffection in the company of the 339th Infantry, U.S.A., was handled by the regimental commander "with discretion and good judgment."

Lectures by Chaplain T. J. Dickson.

Under Telegram Union One, War Department, Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A., morale officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been delivering lectures on the Army under the direction of the recruiting officer at Oklahoma City. During February and March he visited twenty-four towns and spoke fifty-eight times, usually to capacity houses, and at times there was not standing room. His subject was America and the battle of Verdun. Every place at which he lectured requested a return date. In this lecture Major Dickson gives a graphic description of the historic Verdun and the part of America as he saw it in the World War. He pays a beautiful tribute to the old soldier, and explains the effort that is now being put forth to recruit the new Army and the advantage to a young man in serving an enlistment. The last address of the series was before over 1,500 students of the Oklahoma City high school. Mr. W. O. Moore, the principal, wrote a letter asking if it would be possible for him to address all the high schools and colleges of the state. There were many favorable comments by the local press. The Kansas City Post said: "The address by Chaplain Dickson at the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church was one of the most notable speeches delivered in this city in many years. Chaplain Dickson's personality is powerful, and his military record is such that every word he utters is listened to by thoughtful people with great interest and attention. This address should be made throughout the length and breadth of the land, both for the benefit to the churches and the standing of the churches with the nation and with military men, and for the effect it has in creating a spirit of harmony and brotherhood among the allied nations. Chaplain Dickson is very eloquent and his descriptions of battle scenes, burial scenes and Army life in general are instructive and fascinating."

The Trouble Buster to Stop.

The Trouble Buster, organ of the enlisted men who are patients at General Hospital 2, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, announces with grief that its second anniversary number, which is to appear on April 25, will be its last in every respect, for on that date the publication will cease. Its career as a "buster" of trouble has been a successful one, for its bright, entertaining columns have no doubt brought much happiness and enjoyment not only to men who were in hospital but to others who knew how welcome this weekly dispenser of worry and annoyance really was.

Tallest Flagpole in A.F. in G. Sector Erected.

The erection of the largest flagpole in the A.F. in G. sector, which caused the death of a soldier and which has taken one month to complete, was finished at the Artillery barracks in Coblenz on March 23, says the Amaroc News of the following day. The work was done by the Engineer-Corps. The pole, which is 175 feet in length, was brought to Coblenz from the camp formerly occupied by the 5th Field Artillery, near Ransbach. The man killed was Pvt. Archie Crowell, Co. A, 1st Engineers, who was caught under one of the props as it fell. He was buried in the American cemetery at Coblenz.

Southern Department Athletics.

Officers as well as enlisted men at posts in the Southern Department are keeping up interest in athletics. On April 7 the team composed of officers stationed at Kelly Field, Texas, visited Brook Field and defeated the "lighter-than-air" baseball team stationed there by a score of 9-7. Major W. G. Schaufler, jr., for the "Kellys," caught a fine game, while Lieut. H. A. Johnson, who pitched, got twelve strike outs. Other officers of the team showed their metal. The Brooks team played good ball all through the game. Capt. Harry J. Vogel, their pitcher, showed that he could puzzle the man on the plate and other members of the team did their parts well.

Following the game the officers of Brooks Field and their ladies served dinner for the players from Kelly and the ladies who accompanied them. A dance came later. A return game was to be played at Kelly Field on April 16. In the Kelly Field League the 95th Squadron stands 1,000 per cent. On April 4 the baseball team of the 147th Squadron defeated the College of San Antonio, at San Antonio, by a score of 18-2. The enlisted men's baseball team of the 14th Cavalry, stationed at Laredo, Texas, had won all games in which it participated up to April 9. On April 8 it defeated a team from Pearlsall by a score of 14-8. On April 5 it beat a team from Cotulla by a score of 4-1. The 37th Infantry team lost to it at Fort McIntosh on April 8, the score being 12-11 and again on April 9, the score standing 15-5. On April 9 Troop A defeated Troop "X," a composite team, in a seven-inning game, the score being

10-6. In the spring polo tournament, which took place at Fort Sam Houston, the first game was won by the 14th Cavalry officers team, who defeated the Freebooters by a score of 84-3. Captain Mills acted as referee. The second game was between an officers team from headquarters, Southern Department, and a second team of the 4th Cavalry, the score standing 16-10½. Major Guy Cushman was referee. A third game between the first-named team and the first team, 14th Cavalry, was won by headquarters by a score of 4½-3½. Captain Mills again acted as referee. The fourth game, Captain Mills referee, between headquarters and the Freebooters, was won by headquarters, the score being 6-5½. The prize cup, presented by the commanding officer, Remount 1, for the annual spring tournament, therefore went to the department headquarters team. Handicaps were local, based initially on three times Polo Association handicaps and changed monthly by a handicap committee, according to the varying degrees of ability of the players.

MARKSMANSHIP PAY QUESTIONS.

E enlisted men who qualified as marksmen or expert riflemen prior to July 24, 1916, will be interested in the following questions submitted by us in their behalf to the Office of the Director of Finance, and the official replies thereto as noted:

Questions:

(1) In connection with the effect of Changes 43, July 24, 1916, on a man's right to marksmanship pay, are we to understand that the qualification made by a man in June, 1916, holds to the end of his then current enlistment and one year further into his new enlistment, as provided in A.R. 1345 prior to Changes 43, whether or not he renews after July 24, 1916?

(2) If the man above referred to renews after July 24, 1916, does he thereby bring himself under the operation of Changes 43, and reduce his right to firing pay to one year, or does he retain the pay over into his new enlistment, by virtue of rights conferred by his previous firing under the old regulations; or by reason of his continuing to serve in an enlistment begun prior to promulgation of Changes 43?

Reply from the Office of the Director of Finance, April 12, 1920:

1. It has been held by the Judge Advocate General of the Army in an opinion dated July 17, 1918, with reference to the powers of the Secretary of War to change the Regulations and thereby change the rights of soldiers who had qualified in marksmanship under the act of May 11, 1908, as amended by the act of May 12, 1917, that:

"This the War Department may do at any time, since the statute governing the allowance of additional pay (act of May 11, 1908, 55 Stat. 109) as amended by the act of May 12, 1917, (40 Stat. 45) provides that it shall be paid for qualifications under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe." The regulation under which they qualified did not give them a vested right to draw the additional pay to the end of their enlistment, but only so long as their rights thereafter were not changed by a change in the Regulations.

2. If a soldier qualified as marksman or sharpshooter prior to July 24, 1916, has been afforded no opportunity to re-qualify, owing to the exigencies of the Service, subsequent to that date, he is entitled to pay of the grade attained, during the period specified in Army Regulations 1345 in force at the time he qualified, but if afforded an opportunity to re-qualify subsequent to July 24, 1916, he thereby comes under the provisions of Army Regulations 1345 as amended by C.A.R. No. 43, and loses his right to additional pay by reason of his former qualification.

3. The Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, Par. 89, provided that:

"A soldier who has qualified as expert rifleman will not again fire the record practice, qualification course, in his current enrollment."

This provision, however, was rescinded on Aug. 10, 1917 (Changes No. 19). An expert rifleman, therefore, does not lose his right to additional pay by reason of a qualification attained prior to July 24, 1916, unless afforded an opportunity to re-qualify subsequent to Aug. 10, 1917.

2d BATTALION, 8TH INFANTRY, HONORED.

Lieut. James G. Cooper, 8th Inf., U.S.A., who is on duty with his organization, which is part of the A.F. in G., with headquarters at Coblenz, sends us news of the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, in which he says of the battalion: "It was accorded the honor on March 7, 1920, of being chosen by the Commanding General, A.F. in G., to represent the Infantry of those forces in the review tendered Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied forces, on the occasion of his visit to Coblenz. Few of the spectators at the review realized the wonderful morale of these troops. The selection of the battalion was made at a time when the organization was taking a very active part in the A.F. in G. field maneuvers in the bridgehead area, east of Zehnhausen. Notification of the part the unit was to take in the review arrived when the battalion had just completed, on the third day of the maneuvers, a field problem involving the entire morning and rendered particularly difficult by the pouring rain, soft-plowed land, swamps and the heavy, water-soaked packs of the men. In the execution of the problem about seventeen kilometers were covered. On receipt of his orders to proceed to Coblenz Lieut. Col. Alex M. Hall assembled his battalion at Gross-Holbach, and after a steaming meal from the rolling kitchens the thirty-three kilometer march commenced at three p.m., ending at Compound 1, Coblenz, at ten, with the loss of only four men from the entire battalion. The high morale of the organization prevailed throughout the tedious march and continued through the one-day preparation of cleaning clothing and equipment, being again reflected in the very creditable appearance of these troops at the review of March 9. Much credit is due the commanding officer, the officers and enlisted men of the battalion for the efficient manner in which the field maneuvers, the march and the review were conducted, and for the enviable record the battalion has made since its arrival in Germany."

3d DIVISION, U.S.A.

The first meeting of the New York Chapter of the 3d Division, U.S.A., was held in New York city April 8, at the 7th Regiment Armory, about 300 former members of the division being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry C. Merritt, ex-captain, 38th Infantry, chairman of the 3d Division officers' mess; a temporary chairman was elected, Mr. W. G. Dunnington, jr., ex-lieutenant, 10th Field Artillery, and a temporary secretary, Mr. John Doughan. A committee was appointed consisting of one representative from each of the various units to nominate officers and committees for the New York Chapter and to perfect plans for a permanent organization. The 30th Infantry had the greatest number of former members present, and all the units were well represented. The plans for the New York Chapter provide for the establishment of permanent headquarters; a morale committee and an entertainment committee to carry on the active work of the society in New York.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863
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Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

A WORKABLE TRAINING PLAN.

The failure for the present of the universal military training plan as an element of the national defense policy and the substitution for it of the voluntary training system, of which even its proposers have little hope of success, suggests the need for a substitute for universal training on a real military basis. We are of the opinion that a workable training plan may be found in Section 27 of the House Army Reorganization bill which provides that original enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a period of one year or of three years, at the option of the soldier. It may be argued against this that such a plan of recruiting was tried under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, and was not a glowing success. But it will be recalled that a limit to the proportion of one-year enlistments was imposed by that measure, so that this plan may not have been fully tested. Moreover, the educational and vocational training features of the Army were not so well understood generally by the people of the United States a year ago as they are to-day. And it is fair to assume that the more the educational features of the Army become known the more apt the young men of the country will be to enlist for a one-year term at the beginning of the formative period of their lives. In addition to this, when the people of the laboring classes know that the labor organizations approve of the idea of vocational training in the Army there is likely to be a markedly favorable change in the viewpoint toward the Service of a class of our people generally considered in opposition to the Army and all it stood for.

During the debate on the Senate Army Reorganization bill, Senator Nelson also put forward this idea in very definite terms. Of the provision for a system of universal military training and his suggestion for a substitute, Mr. Nelson said: "If that plan shall be carried out, it contemplates educating to a limited extent all the youth of America for the duties of soldiers. It would be a kind of academic education; it would not be an education which would make our youths real soldiers. If we wish to increase our Army and to provide for a fighting force in the future, the proper and legitimate course to pursue is to provide that one-third of the Army of the United States shall be enlisted for a period of one year as volunteers, and then at the end of the year be discharged, and another set of men be enlisted for a year. In the course of five years in that way we would have a trained Army of 500,000 soldiers who had served one year in the Army of the United States and had performed all the duties of soldiers. Such a system would establish a fighting force in time of peace, and the men who would be thus trained would be trained in all the duties of soldiers. They would receive not merely an academic training and an acquaintance with the manual of arms, but they would be trained in all the duties that pertain to policing and taking charge of camps and to the martial work of the soldier. They would, in other words, perform the duties of soldiers. If you give the youths of America one year's course in the Regular Army, they will make the very best soldiers, and by discharging them at the end of the year and enlisting another hundred thousand men the next year, and repeating that process for five or six years, we should have an Army of trained soldiers at very little expense to the Government that would meet all of our immediate necessities."

The chief argument against such a proposal as this would be, of course, the problem of recruiting 100,000 young men annually. The latest enlistment figures show that in the recruiting drive from Jan. 19 to March 31 of this year the total of 23,640 enlistments were obtained. Approximately this would represent one-quarter of 100,000 necessary recruits for a one-year enlistment plan obtained in ten weeks, or one-fifth of a year. No recruiting officer would hope to maintain such a proportion of enlistments as this continuously under present labor conditions in the United States. But current conditions in the industrial world are not likely to endure and the one-year enlistment plan would naturally have to be approached from a different angle of publicity in which the Army could depend upon the support of the newspapers of the country. The new idea in the Army of devoting half a soldier's time to educational or vocational training has not sufficiently impressed the people of the country as yet. It is too novel for that. A soldier's life has been considered so limited a one for so many years by the mass of the people that this idea has to be completely eradicated before the newer ideal of Army training can enter. When we read, however, of practical business men recommending the youth of the country to go into the Army to get its vocational training, when we read of national and labor organizations giving official approval to the Army's educational plans, we can begin to feel that the idea of the "new Army" is being cultivated in the people's minds by their leaders. In the majority report on the Senate Army Reorgan-

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ment. The Chief of Ordnance will retain from those declared surplus sufficient helmets for issue to discharged soldiers who had been issued helmets but had turned them in with other equipment.

PAY OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., Director of Finance, on duty in Washington, under date of April 5, issued instructions to finance officers to refuse payment to any emergency officer whose name does not appear in the list of emergency officers published monthly by The Adjutant General of the Army, and to immediately report to the office of the Director of Finance any case where payment is so refused. It is anticipated that the next issue of the Emergency Officers' List and Directory will be published about April 20, 1920.

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ization bill it was shown that the estimated strength of the National Guard under "the progressive development of the citizen army" would be increased by 100,000 annually up to 1923, and in the year 1926 would be increased by 125,000 men. This was predicated on such a number practically being forced into the Guard as an alternative to a four months' period under the Regular forces. In the same years it was estimated that from 400,000 to 640,000 men would be enrolled for training annually, so that we have an annual potential number of young men ranging from 500,000 to 765,000 out of which to estimate that 100,000 might volunteer for a one-year's term of enlistment. The crux of this whole suggestion lies in the willingness of the youth of America to volunteer, which, after all, is just the difference between the volunteer system and conscription. It is one of the present defects of the Senate Army Reorganization bill that it only includes a three-years' enlistment provision, eliminating the important one-year term.

IMPEDIMENTS TO PAY INCREASES.

Mr. Mondell Repeats His Views on Situation.

During the discussion of the Fortifications bill in the House on April 10 Mr. Mondell took occasion to reply to a charge made by the Philadelphia Public Ledger that "the failure to increase Army and Navy pay . . . is due mainly to the hostility of Frank W. Mondell, majority floor leader, and that tacit understanding exists that nothing shall be done at the present session." After stating this charge, Mr. Mondell said:

"Now, whether or not the fact that we have not increased Army and Navy pay is in any wise due to my attitude in the matter be true or no, the remainder of that statement is without any basis or foundation whatever, at least so far as I know. I have never said, I have never thought, I have never believed that we should adjourn this session of Congress without giving some consideration to the general question of increases of pay in the Military and Naval Establishments. I think before we leave we must also give consideration to increases in the pay of some of those in the civil establishment. I do not know what the Congress will finally conclude to do, but I think those things must be considered. The trouble is that the House having passed an emergency bill relating to a few men in the Naval Establishment, certain gentlemen in the Naval and Military Establishments are insisting that the House shall allow its conferees to raise the pay of all the officers of the Army and the Navy in a sum amounting to about \$75,000,000 per annum without the House having passed on the matter. The bill necessary to increase the pay of the petty officers of the Navy and of the Coast Guard could become a law any day if certain gentlemen would cease their insistence that before this absolutely essential legislation goes on the statute books the whole question of advances in pay in all branches of the Regular Military Establishment shall be considered."

Admitting the exaggerations in this defense of his position, as to the "few men in the Naval Establishment" being favorably affected by the passage of the Kelley bill and the reference to \$75,000,000 being needed to raise the pay of the Army and Navy officers, Mr. Mondell's remarks may be taken as having a hopeful tinge when coupled with a preceding statement on Service pay increase legislation made in the House on April 6. While discussing the financial situation of the country and the need for retrenchment in appropriations, Mr. Mondell said: "One of the most insistent demands which has been made on us for a long time has been on behalf of increased pay for the officers of the Army and the Navy. I do not pretend to say that if we were not paying our officers too much at the outbreak of the war we are probably not paying them as much as we should now, but that is a matter which it seems to me we could best pass upon after we have demonstrated through the passage of our appropriation bills that we are able to keep our expenditures well within our income. If we can demonstrate that when we have passed the last appropriation bill some two or three weeks from now, we shall be in a position to cast up the account for the coming fiscal year and determine how far we can go in the increase of salaries and wages and compensation not only to the men of the fighting establishments but to those of the civil establishments, none of whom receiving more than \$2,500 a year have had their Federal income increased since the war began."

Mr. Mondell referred in the first of these statements to "the insistence" of "certain gentlemen" as to the consideration of the "whole question of advances in pay in all branches of the Regular Military Establishment" before the Kelley bill be passed. We might argue against the insistence of certain other gentlemen that this whole matter of Service pay legislation be held up, but this would lead us nowhere. What is needed to remove these impediments to the enactment of this very necessary legislation is a spirit of compromise that will at least lift the veil from the reasons behind the movement to block the passage of the Wadsworth pay bill. Again on April 9 no action was taken in the House on the proposal of Chairman Butler, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to have the members give his committee further instructions relative to proceeding in conference with the Senate conferees owing to the fact that Mr. Butler went out of town.

Secretary Daniels pressed this matter on the attention of Congress on April 9 when he wrote identical letters to Chairmen Page and Butler of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, respectively, as follows:

"My dear Mr. Chairman: To-day Admiral Washington, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at the request of the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, made a statement to that committee with reference to the pressing need of more pay for the personnel of the Navy. I am enclosing herewith a copy of Admiral Washington's statement, which is a convincing argument for early action for adequate pay. I trust that your committee will take steps at once, as we are losing capable men who are leaving the Navy because they can get so much better pay on the outside; and it is impossible to secure many enrollees at the present rates of pay."

Action on Service Pay Bill Promised.

Following a conference on April 15 between Chairman Butler and Representative Kelley of the House Committee on Naval Affairs with Representative Mondell, Mr. Kelley stated that favorable progress had been made in relation to securing relief for the Services. Later Mr. Kelley stated that within forty-eight hours the way should be clear for conference between the managers upon the part of the House and the Senate to consider increasing the pay of all the Services. Representative Crago and other members of the House have stated that the vote which checked Mr. Mondell from preventing the selection of conferees showed conclusively that the House is in favor of reasonable increases in the pay of all the Services, and particularly the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Mr. Crago also stated that the House conferees had the power to consider all the Services. On the statement of Mr. Kelley there would appear to be reason to consider promise of action in the immediate future as worthy of confidence.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAVY WAR PLANS.

From the tenor of certain phases of the investigation into the Navy's conduct of the war, it is becoming plain that the majority members of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are maneuvering for a position from which they may bring about a change in Navy Department administration so as to make the Chief of Naval Operations "responsible" for the Navy's war plans. The question was developed in the testimony of Rear Admirals Fiske and Fullam before the sub-committee, and Rear Admiral Niblack said that a possible valuable result of the inquiry "may be the development of means for accurately fixing responsibility for preparation for war . . . which can be accomplished by the enactment of legislation which would make the Chief of Naval Operations responsible for making to the Secretary of the Navy such recommendations . . . as will maintain the Navy in an adequate condition of preparedness to meet any probable enemy; which would also make the Chief of Naval Operations responsible for the execution during peace and war of all plans that have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. To make possible the economical and efficient execution of plans, it is essential that all estimates for naval appropriations made by material bureaus should be based on approved plans, should be forwarded to Congress through the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary, and should, when presented to Congress, be accompanied by written comment and recommendation by both the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy."

The majority members of the sub-committee have been pursuing the purpose of getting a consensus of opinion so as to make the conclusion insurmountable that the Navy needs beyond all else a Chief of Naval Operations whose responsibility should parallel that of the Secretary. This purpose of the majority is meeting very warm opposition of the minority members of the committee, who insist that the majority is overstepping the scope of the investigation and that the question can be and should only be considered by the full Committee on Naval Affairs. On the other hand, observers of the investigation see in Chairman Hale's action in bringing up a question of administration a plan to sidetrack the issue on which the investigation was raised, and as a consequence there has arisen a heated spirit of partisanship in which the question of extension of responsibility for the Chief of Naval Operations has become involved. The minority is strongly opposed to any plan whereby the investigation shall do anything else but follow the straight line of its authorization, and a clash may be expected should Chairman Hale persist in following a purpose which the opposition can see as an attempt to radically change Navy Department administration and to take from the Secretary one of his dearest prerogatives.

REPORTS ON ARMY CAMPS CONSTRUCTION.

Two reports on the Congressional investigation of the construction of thirty-two camps and cantonments erected during the period of hostilities were submitted to the House of Representatives on April 12, the majority report criticizing Government agencies and officials in charge of the construction program, while the minority report defended the Government work. In addition to holding Secretary of War Baker responsible for the entire situation, "including violations of law, defrauding, waste, losses and delay," the majority report estimates that the Government lost \$78,531,521 on the sixteen National Army cantonments, due to "waste, inefficiency and graft," resulting from cost plus contracts. On the other hand, the minority report declares this construction record "stands out as one of the great achievements of the war," and that Secretary Baker was justified in abandoning the usual peacetime methods of awarding contracts upon competitive bidding and in substituting for it the cost plus system. The majority report asserts

that favorite contractors and architects generally had a hand in framing the cost plus form of contract. Together with their report the majority committeemen presented a resolution directing that evidence obtained during the nine months' investigation of the sub-committee of the House on War Expenses be turned over to the Attorney General, with the request that he institute criminal and civil proceedings. Representative McCullough, of the majority committeemen, declared that "the report of the majority contains facts and evidence, and the record of the testimony taken in connection with the construction of Camp Sherman and Camp Grant contains evidence on which the Department of Justice should immediately predicate Grand Jury investigations." On April 13 the House adopted a resolution directing that evidence obtained by its special committee which investigated the building of Army camps be turned over to the Attorney General, with the request that he seek the indictment of persons guilty of criminal conduct, and institute civil suits for the recovery of money fraudulently or illegally paid for wartime emergency construction.

LATIN-AMERICAN OFFICERS AT SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Nine Latin-American republics will send officers from their armies to one of the several U.S. Army Service Schools for special courses commencing about September, 1920. The War Department extended invitations to a large number of Latin-American republics to send officers for these special military courses, with the result that nine countries accepted and have been allotted, as nearly as possible, the number of officers they requested. The countries sending officers together with the number of officers to take the courses are: Mexico, 4; Nicaragua, 15; Guatemala, 3; Colombia, 7; Venezuela, 5; Ecuador, 4; Peru, 9; Chile, 7; Bolivia, 3. The fifty-seven foreign officers will be assigned to Army Service Schools as follows: Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., 8; Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., 8; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., 8; Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., 5; Air Service Schools, 28.

THE RAILWAY STRIKES.

It is regrettable that with the first holding up of trains carrying United States mails by striking trainmen, and the "beating up" of engineers and others volunteering for train service, prompt action was not taken to place military guards on trains for the protection of the men, and also the passengers. A number of outlaw strikers have been permitted to hold up trains carrying mails in the state of New York, and elsewhere, but despite this serious offense no armed guard was ordered on duty by the Federal authorities after the first hold up occurred, in order to prevent other similar violations of law. Large numbers of trainmen would undoubtedly have stuck to their posts if guaranteed proper protection.

STANDARD TIME ZONES FOR U.S. NAVY.

A general order was issued by the U.S. Navy Department this week regarding the adoption of standard time zones which will go into effect aboard vessels as soon as the order is received. It reads:

The system of standard time zones long established on land has been extended over the oceans and throughout the circuit of the globe. The surface of the globe is conceived to be divided into twenty-four staves or zones, each bounded by meridians fifteen degrees of arc or one hour of time apart in longitude. The initial zone is the one which has the meridian of Greenwich running through the middle of it, and the meridians $7\frac{1}{2}$ ° west of Greenwich and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ° east of Greenwich, marking its eastern and western limits. It is called the "zero zone" because the difference between the standard time of this zone and Greenwich mean time is zero. And each of the zones in turn is designated by a number representing the number of hours by which the standard time of the zone differs from Greenwich mean time.

The zones lying in east longitude from the zero zone are numbered in sequence from +1 to 12, and are called minus zones, because, in each of them, the zone number must be subtracted from the standard time in order to obtain the Greenwich mean time. The zones lying in west longitude from the zero zone are numbered in sequence from -1 to -12, and are called plus zones because, in each of these zones, the zone number must be added to the standard time in order to obtain the Greenwich mean time.

The twelfth zone is divided medially by the 180° meridian (the line separating the meridians of east longitude from the meridians of west longitude), and the terms minus and plus are used in the halves of this zone which lie in the east longitude and west longitude respectively.

The number of zone prefixed by the plus sign, or by the minus sign, constitutes the "zone description" of the time of that zone.

In the vicinity of the land, the boundaries between zones are modified so as to be in accord with the boundaries of the countries or regions using corresponding times, as shown in the Hydrographic Office Chart of the "Time Zones of the World."

It has been decided to adopt the method of keeping time at sea in accordance with this system of standard time zones, which is already established in the British, French and Italian navies.

Accordingly, the ship's time of vessels of the Navy at sea is to be kept hereafter by observing the following rules:

(1) Instead of adjusting the ship's time to apparent time at noon each day, the clock is to be adjusted to the standard time of the successive zones as they are entered, although the instant at which the alteration is made need not necessarily be that at which the vessel passed from one zone to another, the change of time will invariably be one hour, the minutes and second remaining unaffected.

(2) The "zone description" of the time that is being kept is to be marked in a conspicuous manner on each of the ship's clocks as may be designated by the commanding officer.

(3) All entries of time in the ship's log books and records are to be accompanied by the "zone described" of the time being kept.

(4) In all official correspondence, when the time is referred to, the "zone description" is to be added.

(5) When a vessel is in a harbor or within the territorial limits of a country where the legal time differs from the standard time zone system, the exact amount in hours, minutes and seconds which it differs from Greenwich mean time is to be given with its appropriate sign of plus or minus.

This order is to go into effect upon receipt. The established instructions for expressing time in messages remain unaffected.

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR INQUIRY.

ADMIRAL NIBLACK'S TESTIMONY.

(Continued from page 999.)

Shows Admiral Sims as Member of Board.

Admiral Niblack declared that only \$20,000 was on hand with which to collect historical data of this war, adding: "And as this committee is not limited in its expenses, I am glad it has the opportunity of getting the facts out of Admiral Sims and others." Continuing he said: "The proper perspective to write the real history of the war can only come with time and study, and this committee is apt to get more personalities and opinions than it does historical facts." The Admiral said "it is an interesting historical fact that Admiral Sims became president of the War College, Jan. 7, 1917, and left on his mission to England March 28, 1917, and during the entire time he was a member of the General Board and attended at least one of the monthly meetings." Further the Admiral said: "There is nothing in the records of the General Board to show that Admiral Sims made any suggestions as to preparation for war, but the records do show that he participated in only one discussion and that was the location of a naval base in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay. On the other hand, the General Board was working continuously on programs and plans of various kinds which Admiral C. J. Badger can tell you all about."

Admiral Niblack said that on Feb. 4, 1917, the General Board had submitted to the Chief of Naval Operations a special war plan, exclusive of the general war plans, entitled, "Steps to be taken to meet a possible condition of war with the Central European Powers." On March 6, 1917, the General Board recommended the recall of the fleet from Cuba by March 15, said the Admiral, to be assembled in Chesapeake Bay and on April 5 the board submitted to the department a report on "Assistance the United States can give the Allies upon Declaration of War." "It will be noted," said Admiral Niblack, "that while the law places the responsibility for the formation of plans upon the General Board, the responsibility for the adoption of these plans and their enforcement rests upon the Navy Department, as the General Board is without executive authority. If the testimony before this committee can be made to fix that responsibility it cannot be fixed on the General Board."

Commenting further, the Admiral said: "Whatever may be assumed to have been the primary mission of the U.S. Navy at the outbreak of the war the problem the Navy had to face was the unrestricted submarine campaign announced by Germany in violation of the terms of international law in February, 1917, which ultimately caused our entry into the war, and which presented an entirely different problem from that which had existed for the Allies previously in the war. This, and the sudden realization that the Navy had to be responsible for the safe transport to Europe of an army of 2,000,000 men with the millions of tons of supplies and munitions, presented a problem which might well stagger the imagination. It, however, being at once evident that there was little chance for our fleet to have to encounter that of the enemy on the high seas, the fleet became available for training the thousands of officers and men to meet these new demands."

Admiral Niblack discussed the theory and methods of the convoy system, adding: "The point I wish to emphasize and elaborate is that with the slow-moving cargo ships, the virtue of the convoy system was entirely dependent upon the efficiency of the danger zone escort at one of the terminal ports and not in the accompanying vessels during the voyage." He continued:

"Admiral Sims states that our failure to send all of our anti-submarine vessels to the war zone immediately on the outbreak of war resulted in prolonging the war four months. A study of the vast problem of protecting cargo ships of the Allies will show that the number of protecting vessels which we might have sent, and did not send, to Europe at once was so small that the results could not have been materially different."

The German Submarines.

The Admiral said that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 Germany had only twenty-eight submarines, but added 340 during the war; that there were about 300 put out of action in the war, and that "it transpires that there were 168 submarines available for service at the time the armistice was signed." He stated that the average stay at sea for an enemy U-boat was about twenty-seven days, and for smaller types twenty days or less. "It is estimated," said the Admiral, "that each enemy submarine averaged about 40,000 tons of shipping sunk before it itself succumbed to attack. The sinking of submarines was, however, not attributable to any one method employed against them, but was the result in pretty equal proportions of the various means employed against them."

Admiral Niblack said there were 384 cargo ships of the American merchant marine during the war which had armed guards furnished from the enlisted personnel of the Navy, to man the two guns with which each ship was fitted. Of these ships two were sunk by gunfire of enemy submarines, one by bombs placed on board and thirty-three were sunk by enemy torpedoes. "I do not think," said the Admiral, "that from this data we are justified in saying that it was futile to arm ships, because statistics show they drove off 113 submarine attacks by gunfire. Of course the chances for such ships to use their guns when sailing in convoy were not good, and it was of more importance for the ships which went singly."

Discussing the losses of American ships during the war Admiral Niblack stated it was difficult to give an accurate figure but roughly speaking, he said, prior to the war "we lost twenty-one ships of 67,185 gross tons. After we entered the war we lost 125 merchant vessels of 225,865 gross tons. In addition to these there were lost thirteen Naval Overseas Transportation Service cargo ships of 67,020 gross tons, a total of 158 ships, of 360,700 gross tons. The historical data, declared the Admiral, refuted Admiral Sims's statement that our failure to throw our full weight into the war at the outset prolonged the war by four months."

In concluding his statement Admiral Niblack said in order to obtain economical and efficient execution of plans all estimates of naval appropriations made by the bureaus should be based on approved plans and forwarded to Congress through the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary, and accompanied by written comment and recommended by both the Chief of Operations and the Secretary of the Navy. The Admiral declared that it was his personal opinion that Admiral Sims's view "was not the whole view, not necessarily the broadest view, and not the governing view in the early stages of our entry into the war." He ended by

saying: "I only hope that the Historical Section of the Office of Naval Intelligence may profit by the large mass of information which has come before this committee."

Sims Charge "Indefensible."

In the cross-examination by Chairman Hale the Admiral stated that in his opinion the depth charge had more to do in upsetting the German submarine plan than anything else. "Despite the outcome of elections," said Admiral Niblack, "it is the duty of the General Board to draw plans." He asserted that the present bureau system in the Navy was efficient and workable. The Chief of Operations should be permitted to file his plans and those of the General Board with Congress along with those of the Secretary of the Navy, replied Admiral Niblack to Mr. Hale. He declared that the American Navy contributed the most efficient listening devices, and best depth charges to hunt the enemy submarines.

Replying to Chairman Hale whether Admiral Sims's statement of delay and alleged responsibility for loss of life and tonnage was not true, Admiral Niblack replied: "I would be very glad to help out my friend Sims, but I am sorry I can't. His charge is indefensible." Time and again Admiral Niblack said: "I am very glad the committee arrived at this way of getting historical data."

In connection with his statement of the special plans of Feb. 4, 1917, by the General Board, Admiral Niblack declared that this did not refer to the general war plans, "which have been in the Navy since I was a boy." He clarified this statement by saying since the creation of the War College in 1888 the Navy Department always kept plans up to date. Mr. Hale asked that these be filed with the committee under a secret and confidential report.

At Gibraltar, said the Admiral, both the American and British forces pooled their ships and worked in the greatest of harmony. While the British had something like 60,000 tons of shipping there and the American 33,000 tons the Admiral believed that we had more smaller types of vessels of at least the equal of the British. "I think the Navy did its full share in every way in the war," replied Admiral Niblack to Senator Pittman. Admiral Niblack contended that despite the failure of Congress to provide for the Navy the Navy is always doing its best and preparing for war. At this juncture Senators Hale, Pittman and Trammell discussed where the responsibility for lack of Navy personnel and ships lay prior to the war. When the question was referred to Admiral Niblack he replied that it was a political one. To Mr. Hale the Admiral said that after the sinking of the Lusitania "politically we could not prepare for war." However, he declared, that the Navy Department was preparing.

TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL STRAUS.

Rear Admiral Joseph Straus, U.S.N., of the General Board, in command of the Northern Mine Barrage in the North Sea during the hostilities with Germany, appeared before the sub-committee on April 14. The Northern Barrage, he said, was one of the major operations of the late war. In a prepared written statement Admiral Straus declared that the Navy was prepared in 1917 for war, and again in his cross-examination responded to Chairman Hale that the Service was in a state of war preparation. Admiral Straus failed to agree with Admiral Sims's contention that the Navy was indirectly responsible for loss of shipping in the early months of the war.

Stating in the beginning of his written testimony that he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance when war broke out in 1914, having been appointed in December of 1913, Admiral Straus said that with his staff he vigorously pursued the policy of the Navy Department with respect to armament and ammunition. At that time the department was organized on the aide system. The chiefs of the material bureaus met almost daily in the office of the Aide for Material for conference, where their work was co-ordinated. Upon taking over the work of the bureau he was apprised of the policy of the department with respect to supply and reserve of ammunition, auxiliaries and their armament, reserve guns, supply and reserve of torpedoes, mines, etc. This policy had been recommended by the General Board and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the bureau was actually engaged in purchasing and manufacturing this material to the full extent of funds available. "I hope I will be pardoned for the personal reference when I state that with the aid of an able staff of officers the work was pursued vigorously," Admiral Straus added.

As a result of his bureau's attention to duty the Admiral stated that following an inquiry from Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs he forwarded a letter, dated Dec. 10, 1915, referring to the conditions of ordnance. This letter included reports on powder, projectiles, guns, torpedoes and mines. In his letter Admiral Straus stated that in 1915 the powder situation was excellent, while the supply of projectiles was not as satisfactory. The letter called attention to the necessity for appropriation by Congress for certain caliber of projectiles and also for new torpedoes.

Shell and Mine Production.

On the subject of 12- and 14-inch armor-piercing shell Admiral Straus said: "The difficulties surrounding the production of such projectiles were great, and the margin of profit as compared with more easily manufactured steel products was probably small, so that steelmakers were not very anxious to undertake the business. This became so apparent to me in 1915 that I recommended to the Secretary that we start a shell plant of our own. He approved this and obtained an appropriation for the purpose, so that now we have a plant in Charleston, W. Va., that is manufacturing forged steel armor-piercing shell."

Concerning the mines used in modern warfare Admiral Straus said the Navy had been alert to the situation for a long time. "In 1913," said Admiral Straus, "we had only 900 mines. The task of getting mines was pushed as much as our limited funds would permit. We had asked for money for mines in 1912, again in 1913, and in 1914 the department asked for \$300,000 for this purpose, but no money was appropriated. So we had to get along as best we could, eking out the supply set by the war plans from money taken from other funds that could legally be so used. As an example of comparative preparedness I have been informed that at that time the British had no mines."

"We had at the end of 1916 batteries of four guns each for 169 auxiliary ships. These batteries were housed at navy yards, and the full supply of powder, shell, primers, etc., were all prepared and ready for these ships at the nearest ammunition depots, so that in the event of war the guns could be secured on the ships and the magazines and shell rooms supplied at once."

Coming north with the fleet in March, 1917, the general feeling in the fleet was high, said Admiral Straus, the morale of the personnel was high and the condition

of the ships excellent. Upon the declaration of war he remained with the U.S.S. Nevada until February, 1918, when he was promoted to rear admiral and ordered overseas, arriving in London on March 21, 1918, when he reported to Admiral Sims. Following conferences with Admiral Sims and the Admiralty officials he proceeded to the American and British naval bases in Scotland. After inspecting these he proceeded to Scapa Flow to make arrangements with Admiral Beatty by which the mine planters were to be provided with a destroyer screen and escort of capital ships when planting mines. The next six weeks were spent in organizing, so that when the mine layers arrived in the latter part of May they were soon loaded with mines and on June 8 they planted 3,385 mines on the first trip.

The Northern Mine Barrage.

The operation of planting the mines of the Northern Barrage, continued the Admiral, involved thirteen trips of the mine ships from the bases. Admiral Straus proceeded to the operation of the plan in co-operation with the British. Any change affecting the plan of the barrage proceeded from the London office after consultation with the Admiralty, except on one occasion, when an order was received direct from Admiral Beatty which seriously limited the barrage. Upon informing Admiral Sims, said the Admiral, of this condition the limiting order was rescinded after a delay of three weeks. In all the U.S. Navy planted 56,611 mines and the British 13,652, a total of 70,000 mines. Continuing, he said: "I think it is due to the United States Navy under the existing circumstances to invite attention to the magnitude of this project and to the success achieved in accomplishing it. The barrier began to take toll of the enemy's submarines as early as July 9, 1918, when one was disabled on the barrier and compelled to return to Germany. From time to time after that even in its completed state it succeeded in sinking one. It is not known by us how many submarines were sunk or disabled in this mine field. It has been placed as high as twenty-three. My own estimate based on known sinkings is ten, although I am inclined to think that that is a modest one."

Admiral Straus described the steps in the development of the mine barrage scheme, which had its inception in the U.S. Navy Department as early as April, 1917. The Bureau of Ordnance designed a mine of an entirely new type, the principle advantage of which lay in the fact that only one-third as many would be required to form a deep barrier as would be the case with the then existing types. On July 18, 1917, the design had progressed to such a point as to cause its proposal for use in barring German submarines from the Atlantic. On July 30 the Bureau of Ordnance submitted to the Chief of Naval Operations a proposal for a joint American-British mine barrier across the North Sea. This was submitted in person by Admiral Mayo at an Allied naval conference in London on Sept. 4. The British objected that it would imperil the movements of the Grand Fleet, and it was agreed that nothing should be done until an adequate supply of mines could be assured.

On Oct. 2, on recommendation of the General Board, the department cabled to Admiral Sims to ascertain from the Admiralty whether they thought a barrier could be maintained from abreast Aberdeen across the North Sea to the Norwegian coast and whether the Straits of Dover could be similarly mined. On Oct. 23 the Admiralty expressed their approval. On Oct. 29 the Secretary of the Navy approved and the project, as finally adjusted, between ourselves and the British, was favorably acted upon by the President at a Cabinet meeting on the 30th.

The scheme was purely one originating in the U.S. Navy Department, was urged by the department, and although it was to be a joint effort of the American and British navies, our Navy constructed four-fifths of it. It took sixty-four shiploads of mines to furnish our part of the barrage. The production of so vast a quantity of material, all shipped to a distance of 3,400 miles in good time was a fine example of energy and organization.

When the task was completed on the other side Admiral Straus wrote to the Navy Department on March 29, 1919, to furnish for the files an expression of appreciation of the part played by the Bureau of Ordnance in the construction of the mine barrage. The task placed on the bureau was a very great one and the highest credit is due the bureau for its achievement, Admiral Straus said.

Continuing his statement, he said that on the other side some 7,000 officers and men were employed, all belonging to the Navy; 3,000 men were busily engaged at the two assembly plants. This was strenuous labor, and rapidly as the layers worked the force on shore could always keep ahead of them; 4,000 officers and men belonged to the crews of the layers. The process of laying a field of 5,500 mines only took a little over four hours after the ships arrived at the field.

As soon as the armistice was signed the mine layers were sent home and plans were begun for sweeping up the mines. This work required considerable preparation, but on May 8, 1919, was begun and pursued with all energy until Sept. 30, when the last mine was removed. In the work of sweeping some eighty vessels were engaged, manned by 4,000 men.

In his cross-examination Admiral Straus responded to Chairman Hale that he was in complete accord with the Secretary's report as to the greatness and effectiveness of the Northern Barrage. Had all the contemplated mine barrages been constructed they would have made an effective blockade against the submarines, said the Admiral. The English and American mine planters acted separately for the most part, but when they united either he or Rear Admiral Clinton Baker of the British fleet was in command. To Mr. Hale he stated that he would have preferred to have acted alone, as half the time he waited for Admiral Bayley to issue orders for unity of command before setting out for the operation. "If we acted singly," said the Admiral, "we could have done it quickly and better."

According to Admiral Jellicoe's book on the battle of Jutland, replied Admiral Straus to Mr. Hale, there were certain defects in the British ammunition at that engagement and which counted heavily against the British. Their shells were inferior to the Germans', according to Jellicoe's statement.

Three days after the opening of the war, 1914, Admiral Straus said he recommended that two officers from the Ordnance Bureau be sent overseas to obtain information on ordnance. The department sent Lieutenants McCrary and Babcock overseas, but ten days after Lieutenant Babcock arrived there he requested to be recalled, said Admiral Straus, since he declared it was difficult to obtain information; he was recalled. To a question from Mr. Hale the Admiral responded that although Lieutenant McCrary remained "he obtained very little information," due to the strictness of the overseas regulations and because the United States was neutral.

In reply to Mr. Keyes, Admiral Straus said: "I think in 1917 we could have gone out into the Atlantic and

defeated the German fleet." There were many new inventions made during the war and the depth bomb was among them, said the Admiral, adding: "I suppose some will say that we had no depth bombs when war was declared." The submarine situation at the time we entered the war was critical, replied the Admiral to Mr. Hale's question, but "it was not so bad as made to appear," nor was the food condition in England in such a precarious condition as it seemed to be.

Navy Not Responsible for Loss of Shipping.

Senator Trammell asked the Admiral if he concurred with Admiral Sims in the view that the Navy was responsible for loss of tonnage. Admiral Straus submitted in answer a prepared statement, in which he said: "I have studied Admiral Sims's statement with respect to tonnage losses and compared it with the information bulletin he sent out from London in September, 1918. The losses given in the bulletin from May to July, 1917, inclusive, total 1,825,670 tons. In the remaining five months of 1917 the losses total 2,004,723 tons. Grand total from the time we might have become active on May 1, 1917, until the end of that year, 3,830,393. Of this loss Admiral Sims states, in his hearings, a million and one-half tons would have been saved by our earlier co-operation. That is 39.2 per cent. of all that was sunk."

"Now take the next year. Admiral Sims cites the losses in October as being 100,000 tons. As a matter of fact it was 112,427, but he should have excluded October altogether since according to agreement the Germans called off all submarine warfare against merchant tonnage on the 11th of that month. However, the total 1918 loss, according to the bulletins, amounts to 2,625,846, and Admiral Sims gives it as his opinion that we could have saved 1,000,000 of that if we had co-operated sooner. That is thirty-eight per cent. of the total for 1918. Now note that after fully entering into the business of protecting shipping, instead of a rise in percentage we are credited with a drop. With all due pride in our very efficient work in the war I would give a lower estimate as our share, since the British, operating in their home waters, actually had 3,000 vessels devoted to this duty as against our 232. Furthermore, Admiral Sims himself gives us our share less than five per cent. of the total number of all patrol craft operating against enemy submarines in British and Eastern Atlantic waters."

"I feel that the data I have presented should be substituted for the complex calculation submitted by Admiral Sims, as showing that no action of ours, between our declaration of war and the cessation of hostilities, could have saved anything like two and one-half million tons. As the war progressed, many things contributed to the suppression of the submarine; the wholesale use of depth bombs in the spring of 1918; improved listening devices; the Northern Barrage; experience in fighting them, etc. All of these, as well as our share of the patrol and convoy, were factors."

Admiral Straus cited General Pershing's cable of Dec. 2, 1917, that "the minimum number of troops we should plan to have in France by the end of June (1918) is four army corps of twenty-four divisions." He added: "I have seen no statement anywhere that leads me to doubt that when the troops were ready to go transportation was there to take them. Twenty-four divisions of 20,000 each equals 480,000 men. By the end of June, the date set, we had a million men in France. This number must have exceeded the highest hopes of the Allied military leaders."

"In my opinion, as a result of the above figures, the answer is no," Admiral Straus said in conclusion as to the question whether the Navy was responsible for loss of tonnage.

ADMIRAL BADGER'S STATEMENT.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, U.S.N., member of the General Board, appeared before the committee on April 15 and read a prepared statement based, as he said, on his "service for the past five and a half years as a member of the General Board of the Navy and chairman of its executive committee." After giving a brief sketch of the history of the General Board and its three principal duties as laid down in the regulations, he said:

"I have quoted from the Navy Regulations to show that in the routine performance of its duties the General Board was at all times in position to know what was going on in the Navy and though during the war all of its members were not always informed as to the details of minor operations they were thoroughly cognizant of the major operations and methods, many of which were submitted to it for investigation and recommendation.

"The gist of the criticism of the operations of the Navy Department and the Navy now under investigation is contained in the charges of unpreparedness to enter the war; absence of war plans or policies at the commencement of the war; vacillating and hand-to-mouth policies and plans after war was declared, resulting in extending the duration of the war and thereby enormously increasing the Allied war losses in lives, ocean tonnage and money.

The Navy "Well Prepared and Administered."

"To each and all of these I enter emphatic denial. I do not mean to say that we had attained to perfection in the Navy—we never shall; that no errors of judgment or mistakes were made—they will always occur, but I assert that the Navy when it entered the war was, as a whole, well prepared and administered. Despite the adverse criticisms that have recently been widely circulated it may confidently be maintained that the Navy met and efficiently stood the stress of a great war; it aided greatly the Allied nations, and if success is any test of a military or any other organization, then the alleged shortcomings of the Navy and its directing heads can properly and justly be dismissed from serious consideration. The preparation of a Navy for war is not a matter of weeks or months, but of years, even of generations. . . . When, after our entry into the war, our battleships, destroyers and other types of ships were called into co-operation with Allied ships of similar types they measured up fully to the standards of the best. I do not know that any better example of preparation can be brought forward."

"After the commencement of war abroad in August, 1914, and until the United States entered it, April 6, 1917, a period of nearly three years, the policy of this country was one of strict neutrality. Although there were many, particularly of the Navy, who believed our eventual participation in the war to be inevitable, the Navy Department was handicapped in making preparations which would indicate to belligerent agents, in close watch upon our doings, that we were preparing for war. Only the normal increase in our naval power was, under these conditions, permitted us. Nevertheless, the Navy Department, in view of the probability of our finally being drawn into war, did make such preparations as could be made without violation of our national policy of

strict neutrality. The pre-war organization of the Navy Department adjusted itself efficiently to war demand. Without material change, it stood the strain of enormous expansion and subsequently of speedy and orderly contraction to normal or nearly normal conditions with the minimum of friction or confusion.

"Always bearing in mind the difference in size and power between the British and German fleets and our own in 1914, I do not hesitate to say that we were as well prepared as to our Navy when we entered the war as were the other belligerents in 1914. For the reasons given above, we had to catch up with the developments of the previous three years, and the strides we made in the year and a half before the armistice in producing the types of craft needed were unsurpassed anywhere."

"As to policies and plans. The policy of the United States before we entered the war was that of strict neutrality, to keep out of the war if we could with honor. After the war, it was to co-operate with the Allies and to the utmost of our power to aid in the winning of the war. This policy of course obtained for the Navy as well as all other departments of the Government. One of the principal criticisms now before this committee for investigation is that the Navy Department had no plans. This is both unjust and incorrect. We had plans, well-considered ones. The trouble is that the plans and the execution of them did not meet with the approval of the critics. It is a difference of opinion. For many years the General Board, in pursuance of the duties required of it, has had in progress plans of campaign by able and competent officers. It is a process that never ends, for constant revision is needed to keep up with modern developments. Among these plans of campaign is one for war in 170 typewritten pages. All the fundamental information, strategy, probable fighting areas, logistics, organization of the fleet, bases, administration, etc., etc., possible to obtain is incorporated in this plan, and has been for years. It contains a fund of useful and essential information of the greatest value for the study and prosecution of war activities in the Atlantic to which we may be a party."

Plan of War Procedure Outlined.

On Feb. 4, 1917, Admiral Badger said, the General Board forwarded to the department a plan of procedure to meet a possible condition of war with the Central European Powers. On March 20, 1917, war being imminent, but we being still neutral, precautionary measures for the protection of American shipping were recommended. On April 5, 1917, the country being then committed to war on the side of the Allies, though the declaration had not yet been made, a paper on the subject of "Assistance the United States can give Allies upon declaration of War," was submitted. Admiral Straus quoted these extracts:

The General Board believes that the mission of our Navy when war is declared against Germany will best be determined by arrangement with the Allied Powers now engaged in war with that country. We should immediately obtain from the Allied Powers their views as to how we can best be of assistance to them, and as far as possible conform our preparations and acts to their present needs, always bearing in mind that should peace be made by the powers now at war we must also be prepared to meet our enemies single handed. We should not depend upon the defensive, but prepare for and conduct a vigorous offensive.

There is no doubt that, if desired by the Allies, sending immediately a number of destroyers to co-operate with the Allied Powers in the barred zone would greatly add to the moral effect, at home and abroad, of the participation of the United States in the war. The number of this type which may eventually be sent abroad will depend upon the development of a German offensive on this side of the Atlantic, our immediate needs, and the increase of this type in our Navy.

On the same date, April 5, 1917, the General Board, not being aware that Admiral Sims was then en route to London, recommended sending to England and France commissions of United States naval officers to collect information at first hand as to the true situation, and further suggested that the British and French governments be requested to send experienced officers to the United States to give information. The officers recommended as heads of the American commissions were Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers to France and Rear Admiral W. S. Sims to Great Britain. At this time much information of an alarming character as to the chances of success of the Allied forces was coming in. On April 11 Vice Admirals Browning and Grasset, respectively commanding the British and French cruiser and patrol squadrons in the Western Atlantic, with members of their staffs, met in conference with the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary, and a considerable number of our leading Navy officers, to discuss the war situation. The British and French admirals were particularly concerned as to the patrol of the east coast of North and South America, for which their forces were considered inadequate. Admiral Badger's recollection was that everything asked for was heartily accorded and steps taken to carry the agreement arrived at into effect. The naval attaches from all the Allied nations were, after the declaration of war, ready at all times to give information or to try to obtain any desired by our department. Later, Vice Admiral Grant, R.N., commander-in-chief of the British North Atlantic Squadron, brought his flagship to Washington and remained for several months as a liaison officer. Admiral Badger continued:

Navy Supplied with Information.

"From start to finish of the war the Navy Department suffered from no lack of accurate information as to the progress of the war from sources outside of our own information gatherers. In fact, the Department fully understood the situation at all times. The action it took is now a matter under discussion. Before and after the war commenced, the direction of the operations of the Fleet was in the hands of some of the ablest officers in the Service, who were in a position to obtain and did obtain a broader view and more complete information as to the whole situation (for the Navy Department was not the only one to be considered in the operations of the war) than was possible at any other place than the seat of Government. Since that direction and operation resulted in complete success, it seems to me to be a waste of time to discuss at this late date the differences of opinion as to what should or should not have been done in the early days of the war, particularly as from it I can see no possible good to the Navy or to the country."

"Finally, as to the statement that the failure of the United States to immediately send its full force of destroyers and anti-submarine craft to the war zone prolonged the war four months and occasioned the loss to the Allies of 2,500,000 tons of shipping, 500,000 lives and \$15,000,000. This is a very grave charge, but one that I believe to be utterly unfounded. It is, in my opinion, based upon an entire misapprehension of the influence of the enemy submarines upon the duration of the war. Looking broadly at the progress and conduct of the great war, the blockade stands out as one of the most salient and decisive features. From almost the

day war was declared by Great Britain, an effective sea blockade was instituted and maintained against the Central Powers to the very end. At no time did the development of submarine warfare loosen the grip of this blockade, which worked silently, slowly and unceasingly to exhaust the material resources of the enemy. Enemy submarines, it is true, destroyed an enormous amount of ocean tonnage, supplies of all kinds, a considerable number of lives, and placed the Allied cause in great peril, but with all their efforts they failed to break that strangling blockade or do sufficient damage to extort a favorable peace proposition, and so, in the end, failed of their purpose.

"Laboring under the handicap of our strict neutrality, creation of our new submarines was not commenced until after war was declared, though doubtless plans had been previously made for hastening a general mobilization when the time should come. Under the best of conditions, it took time to recruit, equip, organize and give some preliminary training to the men destined for foreign service. It was not until a good many months after the declaration of war that we began to send our troops abroad in great numbers, though Admiral Gleaves escorted the first convoy of regular troops across the ocean in the latter part of June, 1917. By good management—it was not luck—we got a little more than two millions abroad in the course of a year and a half without loss and despite the submarines."

"It was arrival on the continent of fresh troops from America in increasing and seemingly unlimited numbers that finally broke the morale of the enemy, already near the breaking point from four years of strenuous fighting and the material exhaustion due to the blockade."

"The enemy fought until he was exhausted, materially as well as morally. Nothing that the submarines did contributed towards relieving the exhaustion of materials. They weakened the resources of the Allies, but fortunately not to the point where they could not support their civil populations and provide liberally for their armies in all their needs. The doors were closed to the enemy and nothing could enter. The submarines failed to open those doors even a little way, and collapse ensued. I am of the opinion that the absence from the submarine danger zone, for a few weeks or even months, of a comparatively small number of United States destroyers or other anti-submarine craft in the early days of the war had no effect whatever upon its duration."

ADMIRAL FLETCHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Capt. Dinger and Comdr. Daniels.

The court of inquiry at the Navy Department sitting to determine the case of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., who was summarily detached by Admiral Sims from his command of naval activities on the French coast in October, 1917, in its third week of the inquiry was approaching a conclusion of testimony. Capt. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., assistant engineer officer at Brest during Admiral Fletcher's administration, took the stand on April 9. His testimony covered the staff work of the commander of American naval activities from his assignment to his detachment when Admiral Wilson took command at Brest. On the whole, he said, the work went well after the staff became familiar in the strange field.

Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels, who was on the staff of Admiral Sims in London and is still on his staff at the Naval War College, Newport, was the chief witness on April 12. The more interesting part of his testimony developed following the placing into the record of a copy of his report to the force commander on his return to London from a tour of Brest, St. Nazaire and Paris, Sept. 28, 1917. This report gave details of the visit on liaison duty and the Commander's personal observations. He told of a general talk at Brest with Admiral Fletcher, who, he observed, looked tired but well; and in which he emphasized the doctrine which should be followed as to escort of vessels. He reported that the Admiral did too much work himself and that he had stated he had no time to visit other points in his zone of operations. Admiral Fletcher had complained to him of Captain Jackson's interference with communications at the Paris office, and showed some stationery of that office headed "Paris Bureau of the Navy Department" to show that Captain Jackson had an exalted idea of his duties, and that his interference meant the loss of hours in connection with the operation of escort and convoy. Admiral Fletcher wanted orders to come to him direct from London. The witness found there was no cordiality between the Admiral and Captain Jackson. He found Comdr. F. N. Freeman was dissatisfied and wanted to be afloat; that Comdr. H. C. Dinger was a splendid officer for his job, but did not stick to his engineering duties. Commander Baldwin, he told the force commander, had been mistakenly assigned to base command at Brest; that he was dissatisfied and wanted to get away, and Commander Daniels had suggested that he could be spared to take command at Brest. Comdr. E. C. Guder, he described as a good paymaster and in his opinion the line had sustained a loss when Guder went to the Pay Corps. Commander Daniels also reported to Admiral Sims that St. Nazaire needed a line captain, which would offset any design the Navy Department might have to send a rear admiral there. The report was expressed in the frankest and most detailed manner and as a whole gave the impression that matters on the coast of France were in a chaotic condition when he observed them, a few weeks prior to the detachment of Admiral Fletcher.

Commander Daniels was on the stand all of April 12, except for a brief period when Commander Kittinger corrected his testimony, the latter being told by the court that he would be required to appear again within a few days to give further information on some of his statements.

Captain Twining's Testimony.

Capt. N. C. Twining, U.S.N., who was chief of staff to Admiral Sims, and in his chief counsel in this inquiry, was heard on April 14. He gave the details relating to Admiral Fletcher's administrative action in chronological sequence up to the order detaching him from command of the United States naval forces based on the French coast. Following that order, said Captain Twining, dispatch dated Oct. 20, 1917, was received in London from Admiral Fletcher asking for reconsideration and a full inquiry into his actions. Admiral Sims's decision was adverse, for he had acted on certain reports which were a culmination of a long series of acts and held that during a war it was inexpedient to institute a court of inquiry. In Admiral Sims's reply of Oct. 21 he stated that reconsideration could not be given and stated his reasons. On the same date Admiral Fletcher's dispatch correcting a previous message as to sailing of transports was received. If the

facts of this correction had been known previously, and Captain Twining, he could not say if Admiral Sims's action would have been otherwise. Three transports had sailed with two escorting yachts one day and one transport with an escorting yacht the next day in contravention of instructions. Action detaching the Admiral had been taken, the circumstances had not materially changed, so that in Admiral Sims's opinion decision could not be reversed. It would be difficult to say what effect the sinking of the transport Antilles had on Admiral Sims's action, said Captain Twining; but the determination to send Admiral Wilson to Brest was arrived at before the Antilles was sunk. The sinking, however, had an effect on the decision to send Admiral Fletcher home rather than to assign him to another post, for the reason that the British could hardly be reconciled to an officer who was held to be responsible for the loss of a vessel and it would have affected the officer's usefulness in a situation where absolute cooperation between British and United States forces was imperative.

About the time of the sinking of the Antilles, Captain Twining continued, Admiral Fletcher issued operations order No. 18, which showed that at the very time he was using two yachts for coast patrol duty and it would seem that the Admiral was not employing his vessels at the best, as he had only six yachts for escort duty at that time. When the patrol boats arrived Admiral Sims was anxious that they should get to work at mine sweeping; but, unfortunately, as the United States vessels got to work the French vessels began to disappear, so that the United States vessels were being used for replacements. Admiral Sims, said the witness, on two or three occasions had reason to be disappointed with Admiral Fletcher's work, and he feared the latter did not fully understand what his work consisted of. True, Admiral Fletcher was occupying a difficult position under a senior French admiral; but it was his duty to see that the United States forces were adequately employed. It was due to the fact that he thought his instructions might not have been clear that Admiral Sims wrote his letter of Sept. 7, 1917, to Admiral Fletcher stating that the latter's primary duty relative to his force was the transports in and out bound. "I do not know what difficulties Admiral Fletcher may have had in co-operating with the French," added the witness.

Inadequacy of Admiral Fletcher's Forces.

As to Admiral Fletcher's forces, the force commander realized that they were inadequate, said Captain Twining; but they were the best that could be supplied at the time, and were sent out from the Navy Department. It was necessary to utilize these forces, and as early as July Admiral Sims had asked for a repair ship, and as early as August had requested the five coal-burning destroyers be sent to Brest from the Azores, which was not done until October. Admiral Sims was not of the opinion in July and August that it was expedient to send oil-burning destroyers to Brest, for these craft were fully employed from the Queenstown base doing the same work as the forces based on France and their time would not have been fully occupied. The Queenstown destroyers were employed sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. on useful work, in bringing in supply ships when cargo ships were more vital than transport ships. Another reason for not transferring vessels to Brest was the lack of facilities there, especially in supplying oil. At that time the submarine campaign was at its height and every military vessel traveling through the danger zone was an additional responsibility. It was recognized that Brest was of great strategic importance, and British officers often expressed the wish that many destroyers could be based there. When the Queenstown force increased so that all destroyers available could not be accommodated there additional forces were supplied Brest.

The six yachts at Brest were suitable for the primary work of escorting vessels in and out bound, said the witness, especially for inbound work, so that really the only requirement was for vessels to do deep sea work, for which Admiral Fletcher had sufficient vessels at that time. Admiral Sims's policy was to extend to all subordinate commanders direct command of their forces. Admiral Sims never issued more than general instructions, supplemented later by a daily bulletin and later reports of operations conveying useful information. Nothing in the nature of doctrine was specifically issued by the force commander, he merely indicating to his forces that a doctrine must be developed to suit the conditions faced by subordinate commanders.

Answering the question of the Judge Advocate, Captain Bennett, the witness said he knew of no memorandum as to the exact duties of Captain Jackson at Paris. As to delay in routing communications through the Paris office, he recalled instructions sent to Captain Jackson not to decode messages for Brest, and after Admiral Fletcher had been detached a direct line from London was installed. He recalled no recommendation made by Admiral Fletcher regarding the latter's organization on the occasion of his (Twining's) visit of inspection at Brest. He could recollect no complaint from the Admiral as to the conduct of the officers on his staff. As to friction, Admiral Fletcher made no recommendations to headquarters for the removal of Captain Jackson.

On his visit to Brest, said the witness, in conversation with various staff officers he gained the impression from their attitude they felt they did not have enough to do and were dissatisfied on that account. He noted nothing of criticism, or disrepect, or insubordination; but the officers felt that they were being held back at Brest by lack of organization. At St. Nazaire he found no one looking out for purely Navy interests; no one to inform Admiral Fletcher of the situation. There was an element of danger in getting ships out of that port which should have moved Admiral Fletcher into taking cognizance of lack of Navy representation, the port having been placed under Army control by order of General Pershing. There were disputes between the Army and Navy officers there as to the disposition of personnel, and some confusion because the officers of the armed guard on cargo ships decline to acknowledge the authority of the Army officers. This was finally straightened out by Admiral Sims.

Cross-Examination of Captain Twining.

Under cross-examination by counsel for Admiral Fletcher, Captain Twining said that prior to the Admiral's detachment he had received no letters, so far as he could recollect, from officers at Brest which criticised the commanding admiral. He did receive a letter from Captain Magruder in regard to the latter's status which contained criticism of Paymaster Gudger, and the only matter which might be construed as criticism of Admiral Fletcher was a statement that Magruder did not like the Admiral's attitude on the question of his (Magruder's) going ashore. From August to September, when Commander Daniels was sent to Brest, rumors had reached London headquarters, said Captain Twining,

relative to the employment of the staff and to Admiral Fletcher taking a good part of the work upon himself and leaving little to officers of his staff; rumors also related to the friction between the Admiral and Captain Jackson, of conditions at St. Nazaire; lack of system as to escort of incoming vessels; etc. It was possible that the rumors came through officers of the Queenstown force, but the principal source was letters received in London not direct from Brest; more likely these came from officers at Queenstown. It was no uncommon occurrence for officers direct from France to come to London headquarters, which was also a source of rumors. Officers came from Queenstown on temporary duty and brought information concerning matters at Brest.

By Sept. 5, 1917, said Captain Twining, he became convinced there was some cause for dissatisfaction at Brest which he had not located. Captain Long's recommendation to him in August as to need for change had perhaps some effect upon his opinion, but not a decisive effect. He took no steps to apprise Admiral Fletcher of his apprehension that something was wrong; but he spoke to Admiral Sims about the matter and he dismissed it as something which would straighten itself out. He saw the letter sent to Admiral Fletcher relative to the approaching liaison visit of Commander Daniels.

Counsel asked: "Commander Daniels did go; he stayed three and a half days, and spent two and a half hours with Admiral Fletcher. The letter shows that he was to spend a week or two there, so the remainder of his time, except the few hours he spent with Admiral Fletcher, he spent in questioning officers of the Admiral's staff. Was this change of procedure made at your direction?" Captain Twining answered that he had no personal knowledge as to how Commander Daniels spent his time, but that he had asked him to "keep his ears open and report what he had heard at Brest." Counsel charged that Commander Daniels was doing something he should not be doing and that his actions at Brest were derogatory to Admiral Fletcher. Captain Twining would not agree to this inference, nor with counsel's contention of an unfriendly attitude at cross-purposes with Admiral Sims's cordial letter of Aug. 30 notifying the Admiral of Commander Daniels's approaching visit and its purposes.

No "Gum Shoe" Work Done.

The information had from Commander Daniels was confirmatory of that which reached headquarters through rumors, said Captain Twining, and it was one of the factors in the action taken in regard to the command at Brest. Commander Daniels had two things to do to carry out the spirit of the instructions he had received from the force commander and the instructions given by himself (Twining) as chief of staff. The commander not only could, but he did co-operate with Admiral Fletcher while he was at Brest. The witness denied it was "gum shoe" work; Commander Daniels was to get information, not to question officers. Sending an officer for this purpose was not a customary procedure; for never before had there been occasion which required such work. The commander got information from Commanders Freeman, Dinger, Baldwin and others, who talked with him at Brest; he heard complaints of Paymaster Gudger's methods. On the persistence of rumors and the information gained Captain Twining said he felt there must be some sound basis for complaints. When he visited Brest he talked with Admiral Fletcher, but did not recall telling him of rumors and reports; he had no reason to suppose the entire trouble was the fault of the Admiral. He believed, said the witness, on his return to London in September that it would be best that Admiral Fletcher be transferred to another post.

The letters of Sept. 24 and Sept. 28, 1917, the first to the Admiral and the second to Captain Jackson, were intended to straighten things out and overcome friction. When he (Twining) recommended the transfer he probably said to Admiral Sims that the trouble would not be straightened out until another man had been sent to Brest. He was apprehensive that things were not going right and anxious that something be done. He recommended a change of assignments of Admirals Fletcher and Wilson. There was no friction at Gibraltar between Admiral Wilson and the British, though he did not think Admiral Wilson was quite pleased to be under command of British officers. His recommendation to bring Admiral Wilson to Brest was founded upon conditions at Brest; the initiation was not due to dissatisfaction with Admiral Wilson's service at Gibraltar, nor was the action founded on a desire to appease the British. He believed Admiral Fletcher would get along with the British when he recommended his transfer to the Gibraltar post.

On the status of Captain Jackson, staff representative at Paris, a long series of questions tending to show that Admiral Sims had instructed the Captain that he was the chief of all naval activities in France, were asked of Captain Twining and his answers failed to establish that assumption, though they led up to the impression that by the assignment of Paymaster Cunningham to St. Nazaire from London, with instructions to communicate to headquarters through Captain Jackson at Paris, St. Nazaire was practically removed from Admiral Fletcher's sphere of operations.

Captain Twining reiterated that Admiral Fletcher's force of six yachts for escort duty was sufficient for all he had to do. He could have used the Noma as the fifth yacht in the convoy of which the Antilles was a part, as the Noma and Karawha were then in use on the coastal patrol and either could have been withdrawn, though the Karawha was less fit for deep sea work. The coastal convoy patrol was always considered of secondary importance, said the captain.

Admiral Sims Before Court.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims was the chief witness before the court on April 15. He defended his action in removing Admiral Fletcher from command at Brest on the ground that Admiral Fletcher failed "to grasp his primary mission." This, Admiral Sims declared, made Admiral Fletcher's removal imperative. Admiral Sims declared that Admiral Fletcher failed to make proper use of the forces under his command in carrying out the mission of protecting American troops and supply ships leaving French ports, and disregarded general instructions from London to adopt a system of "indoctrinating his forces with the best tactical practice for carrying out that mission." He stated that "the limitations of the forces under Admiral Fletcher's command were well recognized but no demands were made upon them which could not have been met by their proper use."

Answering question asked by Admiral Fletcher's counsel Admiral Sims told in detail of the concern among the Allies over the rising curve of losses and decreasing curve of the shipbuilding program. As to the Queenstown destroyers, they were engaged in protecting cargo ships as few troops were coming in at that time. He had received his orders that troops must be protected even at the expense of merchant shipping. He could have used

all of the thirty-five Queenstown destroyers to protect convoys, "but that would not have been done by a decent man," adding, "We should have lost the war had those thirty-five destroyers not been there, for they furnished the balance of power to the Allies against the submarines." They could have laid over at Brest to take ships westbound, but they would have missed one of more incoming convoys, and the result would have been the loss of hundreds of thousand tons of ships. It was a difficult thing to make outgoing ships fit in with incoming ships—there would have been a waste of weeks in making juncture.

Sims's Orders Not Carried Out.

In simple terms, said Admiral Sims, the order to Admiral Fletcher at Brest was to use at the best the forces he had in hand. There was never a demand on him which he could not have met for he was asked merely to do his best with what he had. Even "admitting that my judgment was at fault, that does not alter the fact that I was his superior officer, and it was his duty to carry out my orders by doing the best he could. There never was an occasion when it was not possible for Admiral Fletcher to carry out his primary mission and if it had been carried out and every vessel he sent out had been lost, I would have stood behind him, for I had repeatedly told the department that the forces at his command were inadequate. The fact is that orders were not carried out."

A question framed to infer that Commander Daniels on a visit in July gave only a small part of instructions as to the Queenstown destroyers to Admiral Fletcher was met with an objection from Captain Twining, of counsel for Admiral Sims. The testimony of the commander on this point was read, and Admiral Sims answered that all information was transmitted to Brest and in his opinion instructions conveyed verbally by a liaison officer were far more valuable than written instructions. He added that all his grey hairs were due to trying to convey exact information in written communications and he instances sending officers twice across the ocean in order to straighten out matters which apparently could not be made clear in writing.

Counsel for Admiral Fletcher placed into the record a confidential letter from Admiral Sims to the commander of the patrol at Gibraltar, Sept. 12, 1917, ordering monthly meetings of officers of vessels engaged in anti-submarine work, containing conclusions reached at the first meeting at Queenstown, Sept. 8. Admiral Sims said he believed such a letter was sent to Brest and all other stations. When Commander Pennington went to Brest he found a lot of unopened mail in Admiral Fletcher's office and it was possible, said Admiral Sims, that this confidential letter was among that unopened mail.

After Commander Daniels returned to London, said Admiral Sims, in a personal letter of advice and admonition he gave Admiral Fletcher a résumé of the commander's report. Asked what he meant by warning Admiral Fletcher that in case of the loss of a ship "nothing will save your head or mine," Admiral Sims said it was an admonition meaning "that both of us would get racked for it; that's all." There was a political significance in the loss of ships, he said. In further explanation of political significance, he said: "It may seem heartless for me to say so, but under the conditions it would have been better to have lost troop transports for we had to save cargo ships at all hazards." Asked why he had refused Admiral Fletcher's request for reconsideration of the order of detachment, the Admiral said he could not do it; it was impossible in war time to hold a court of inquiry like this one going on for three weeks or more.

Loss of Antilles a Factor.

Answering questions by President Rodgers of the court, Admiral Sims said that having decided on the transfer of Admirals Fletcher and Wilson, what caused him to change his mind and send the former home was the loss of the Antilles, for it did not seem proper to send Admiral Fletcher to a station of the Allies after an occurrence of that kind. On his visit to Brest in September he discerned Admiral Fletcher's shortcomings and told him he must get the details out of his hand and not work eighteen hours a day. Asked if it was proper for Captain Twining and Commander Daniels to have interrogated the staff at Brest, Admiral Sims said it was proper for them to seek information of Admiral Fletcher's immediate official family; that the only way to find out was to see the persons concerned; but it would not be proper for men of his (Sims's) own staff to give information to any other person than himself. His staff officers were not "sneaking behind" any one's back; what appeared to be the reason for dissension was that "the organization wires at Brest were crossed; the staff was not sufficiently occupied. It is our idea to make a staff efficient."

"Was this seeking of information by members of your staff official?" asked President Rodgers.

Admiral Sims stated that what Captain Twining did had his full accord; it was with Admiral Fletcher's knowledge that members of the London staff were at Brest on inspection duty. The trouble at Brest, he explained, was that the organization was not in accord with the principles laid down for such organizations by War College teachings. "The staff at Brest," he said, "violated every principle of organization; it made for disarray, and that all the details of the organization were in the hands of one man—the commanding officer."

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was the principal speaker at the ninth annual dinner of the National Marine League, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on April 13. More than eight hundred men and women guests were present. The Admiral, after declaring that the only way for a merchant marine to obtain the support of all Americans is to make the opportunities for advancement so great that the American youth in large numbers will again take up a seafaring life, as they did in the early history of the nation, said: "In view of the international situation that existed throughout the war every encouragement should be given to the control and use of the radio service by the Government under the Navy, which has proven so effective and so useful to the commercial interests, not only during the war but since the armistice. Therefore we urge greater support of a centrally controlled wireless telegraph service under the direction of the Navy to promote safety of life and property at sea and to give America the advantage of constant commercial information."

The following members of the class of 1909, U.S.N.A., met for dinner at the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, on April 14: M. L. Hersey, L. B. Bye, Frank Slingluff, O. H. Morrison, George Stoddart, F. S. Caster, G. H.

Fowler, C. S. Roberts, H. Train, Philip Hambach, E. J. Wyckoff and Holbrook Gibon. An effort will be made to form a permanent organization of Naval Academy graduates residing or on duty in Philadelphia and vicinity. With this in view it is requested that all graduates who have left the Service and who are residing in Philadelphia and vicinity communicate with Philip Hambach, 608 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The former enlisted members of the crew of the U.S.S. Chicago, residing in Philadelphia, Pa., held their first banquet and reunion at the St. James Hotel April 6, in honor of Comdr. R. W. Kessler, U.S.N., the former executive officer of the Chicago, now in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Pa., as a mark of the esteem and respect they hold for their old commander. Other guests included: Comdr. F. W. Hoffmann, U.S.N.R.F., the former commander of the 2d Battalion, Naval Militia of New Jersey; Comdr. W. G. Hodgson, navigating and gunnery officer; Comdr. H. M. Righter, Med. Corps; Comdr. L. W. Hesselman; Lieuts. Wilton R. Cole, Harry C. McElvaine, Jr., and A. F. Wayne, U.S.N. Ensign P. J. Fleming, U.S.N., acted as toastmaster. At the conclusion of the banquet the dinner was made a permanent event to be held every year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

June 1, the second day of June Week at the Naval Academy, has been selected as the time of unveiling the Farragut Memorial Window in the Academy chapel. It will be erected on the northwest wall of the building. It is the gift of the Graduates' Association, and cost \$10,000.

Mdsn. Charles Edwin Snedeker, a member of the Third Class, a resident of New York, was dismissed from the Naval Academy on April 7 for hazing. The specific act was not announced by the authorities. The entire Third Class of midshipmen escorted their departing comrade and classmate to the main gate, and gave the "Four-N" (Navy) yell and other cheers. While the class was in the act of making this demonstration of their approval of the dismissed midshipman, Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Academy, who was passing, interrupted the proceedings, and ordered all the Third Class remaining to "fall in" and to march to their quarters in Bancroft Hall to which they were restricted for the remainder of the day. The participants in the demonstration were denied the privilege of attending the Easter hops. Rear Admiral Scales made a personal investigation of Midshipman Snedeker's case, but neither the name of the midshipman-officer reporting the hazing nor that of the hazed midshipman was made public.

Navy Line Officers in Aviation Class.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, in January last invited line officers of the U.S. Navy of seniority of the class of 1918 or above, U.S. Naval Academy, to apply for enrolment in a class in aviation at Pensacola, Fla. The applications were to be submitted by Feb. 15 and the class was to begin March 1. Because of a lack of personnel, it was necessary to delay the opening of the class until May 1. Sixty applications were received for enrolment in the class of twenty, and the following officers were selected and will report for instruction at Pensacola, in this class: Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Strong and Paul Cassard; Lieuts. O. O. Kessing, J. B. Kneip, J. S. Farnsworth, W. S. Hactor, Hugo Schmidt, R. E. Webb, T. Radford, A. C. McFall, K. McGinniss, E. L. Ericsson, L. E. Kelly, J. G. Farrell, G. L. Woolley, V. F. Grant, C. W. Wieber, F. C. Fechteler, F. B. Connell and J. L. Ballantine.

Battleship Ostfriesland in U.S. Navy.

The ex-German battleship *Ostfriesland*, allotted to the United States Navy, was taken over by representatives of the Navy at Rosyth, Scotland, April 9. As we have heretofore stated, the vessel will sail for the United States under her own steam, manned by a U.S. Navy crew. Comdr. Benjamin Dutton, U.S.N., is her executive officer. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen B. Robinson is navigator and her other officers include Lieut. P. A. Simpson, senior assistant engineer; Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Toussaint, Med. Corps; Lieuts. Dallas Wait, W. C. Gray, F. H. Ehlebeck, W. J. Foley and Carl Johanson, Lieuts. (j.g.) John Cusick and W. M. Frester.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on April 9 confirmed all the Navy and Marine Corps nominations of March 22, published on page 916, our issue of March 27; also the Navy nominations of March 30, published on page 948, our issue of April 3.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 13, 1920.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Naval Constr. Julius A. Furter to be a naval constructor (captain), for temporary service, from March 2, 1920.
Asst. Naval Constr. Walter W. Webster to be a naval constructor (commander) (T) from March 2, 1920.
Lieutenant commanders to be commanders from July 1, 1919: John S. Graham, Ralph M. Griswold, Ralph P. Craft, William L. Pryor, James P. Lannon, Walter G. Reper and Otto C. Dowling.
Lieut. James Parker, jr., to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1919.
Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants from June 7, 1919: Roy J. Wilson, Walter Seibert, John A. Brownell, Paul Cassard, George B. Junkin, Charles N. Ingraham, George L. Greene, Jr., Thomas Shine, Eric F. Zemke and Paulus P. Powell.
Lieut. (j.g.) Alfred H. Donahue to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1919.
Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) from June 8, 1919: John E. Williams and James K. Davis.
Med. Instr. Raymond Spear to be a medical director (captain) from Feb. 8, 1919.
Surg. James E. Gill to be a medical inspector (commander) from June 6, 1919.
Surg. David C. Cather to be a medical inspector (commander) from Dec. 28, 1919.
Citizans to be assistant surgeons (lieutenant, j.g.) from March 22, 1920: Francis P. Gardner, Reuben A. Moffet and Leonard O. Biggett.
Dental Surg. William A. Dorney to be an assistant dental surgeon (lieutenant, j.g.) from Oct. 16, 1917.
Naval Constr. William McEntee to be a naval constructor (commander) from Nov. 18, 1919; Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood same from Jan. 21, 1920.
Naval constructors to be naval constructors (lieutenant commanders) from Dec. 7, 1919: Jerome C. Hunsaker, Edmund R. Norton and Andrew W. Carnichael.
Asst. Civil Engr. Greer A. Duncan to be a civil engineer (lieutenant) from March 12, 1920.
Acting Chaplain Charles H. Hastings to be a chaplain (lieutenant, j.g.) from Nov. 6, 1919.
Boatswains to be chief boatswains from Jan. 16, 1920: Stephen Ingham and Nils Anderson.
Gunners to be chief gunners from Jan. 16, 1920: Edmund D. Duckett and Vincent Benedict.
Machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 29, 1919: Frank B. Nelson, John Reber, Leon W. Knight and Charles N. Koch.

Pay Clerk Nathaniel E. Disbrow to be a chief pay clerk from July 29, 1919; Pay Clerk Jacques H. E. Everett same from July 30, 1919.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers April 7, 1920.

Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for military duty.

Comdr. A. S. Hickey, Hqrs., London, to Lafayette Radio Station, Croix D' Hines, France.

Lieut. W. M. A. Wynne to U.S.S. Galveston.

Lieut. H. Atwood (S.C.) to supply off., Destroyer Div. 50, U.S.S. Billingsley.

Ensign C. B. Cook to conn. f.o. U.S.S. AA-3 and on board when commns.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. Danielson to U.S.S. Melville.

Lieut. W. H. O'Connor to U.S.S. Alameda.

Lieut. C. V. Pedersen to U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Picking to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-7 and in command when commns.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. S. Pattison to U.S.S. Scorpion.

Lieut. D. Halbert to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., duty involving actual flying in aircraft.

Lieut. J. F. Lankford to Navy Rec. Sta., Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. R. J. Shale (M.C.) to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

Chief Bsns. A. B. Ireland (ret.) died Mare Island, Calif.

Orders Issued to Officers April 8, 1920.

Lieut. W. H. Ball to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Lieut. H. A. Badger (M.C.) to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Capt. W. H. Bell (M.C.) to command Naval Hospital.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Ford to U.S.S. Bushnell as supply off.

Lieut. W. A. Hicks to U.S.S. Tingley as exec. off.

Ensign C. M. Huntington to U.S.S. Cleveland.

Bsns. Frank B. Lent to U.S.S. Seattle.

Lieut. C. M. Ryno (M.C.) to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Gun. C. V. Smith to navy yard, Washington, D.C., duty at Naval Gun Factory.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. C. Wells to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-7 and on board when commns.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. N. White to command U.S.S. Napa.

Capt. P. W. F. Wisner (M.C.) to command Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., reporting May 1.

Lieut. G. C. Daniels to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Trinity and on board when commns.

Ensign W. H. Wilson to U.S.S. Celtic.

Orders Issued to Officers April 9, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and in command when commns.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Graham to U.S.S. Broome.

Lieut. W. Johnson to U.S.S. Eagle 60 as engr. off.

Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Kirk to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-31 and in command when commns.

Pharm. J. F. Mahneke to navy yard, Washington, D.C., conn. opening of new sick bay for seaman gunners' class.

Ensign L. R. McDowell to Leonidas.

Capt. G. R. Petz (M.C.) to Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. P. E. Radcliffe to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pyro and on board as exec. off. when commns.

Lieut. H. E. Ragle to U.S.S. Birmingham.

Lieut. W. A. Reese to Marine Recruiting Sta., Richmond, Va.

Lieut. A. D. Struble to U.S.S. Meyer as exec. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) P. P. Welch to U.S.S. Yarnall.

Lieut. E. W. Willot (D.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. A. H. Yando to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Lieut. J. I. Yohannan (M.C.) to Nav. Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensign G. G. MacDonald to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., duty involving actual flying in aircraft.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. E. Renaker to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., as aeropilot.

Orders Issued to Officers April 10, 1920.

Rear Admiral R. Earle to command U.S.S. Connecticut.

Capt. H. E. Lackey to command U.S.S. San Francisco.

Comdr. F. J. Fletcher to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Zimmermann to U.S.S. Minnesota as first lieutenant, reporting May 1, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Donelson to U.S.S. Albany.

Capt. J. F. O'Brien to Naval Station, Cavite.

Lieut. C. T. Gilliam to Naval Training Camp, Gulfport, Miss.

Mach. W. R. Hyatt to U.S.S. Bagdad as engr. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. F. Kangis to duty Todd Dock and Construction Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Lieut. J. E. Kyle to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Lieut. H. Maun to U.S.S. Connecticut.

A.P. Clerk T. A. McDairmant to U.S.S. Michigan duty with supply off.

Lieut. A. S. Marley, Jr., to U.S.S. Texas.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. H. Mochon to command U.S.S. D-3.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Odlin (S.C.) to accounting officer.

Lieut. W. Prior (S.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cheyenne and as supply off. when commns.

Ensign S. H. Southwell to U.S.S. Balch.

Lieut. H. C. Sowell (S.C.) to U.S. Asiatic Fleet for further assignment.

Lieut. B. F. Stand to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 and on board when commns.

Lieut. E. W. Willett (M.C.) to home.

Ensign A. D. Driscoll to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., conn. training students in lighter-than-air craft.

Ensign J. P. Mills to U.S.S. Proteus.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Barber (S.C.) to U.S.S. South Carolina as supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers April 12, 1920.

Capt. D. F. Sellers to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, reporting May 1.

Comdr. G. V. Stewart to duty as aid on staff and flag secretary, Comdr. Squadron 2 and Division 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. O. D. Norton (M.C.), retired, inactive, died at Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif., March 20, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Garcelon to U.S.S. Des Moines as exec. off.

Lieut. S. E. Johnson (M.C.) to Marine Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Nichols to Naval Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I., reporting July 15.

Lieut. A. Anderson to U.S.S. Vermont.

Ensign J. Bjorling to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. C. Dyer to command U.S.S. L-10.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. F. Waters to command U.S.S. Wando.

Comdr. B. L. Wright (M.C.) to duty Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti.

Lieut. W. M. Gorham to U.S.S. Pensacola as exec. off.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Larkin to U.S.S. Gulfport.

Lieut. A. H. MacCormick to duty Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Webb died March 12, 1920, at Magdalene Bay.

Mach. J. Stanaitis to U.S.S. Eagle 32 as engr. off.

Orders Issued to Officers April 13, 1920.

Capt. Y. Stirling to duty as captain of yard, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. G. Hoff to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Relief and on board when commns.

Capt. Henry G. Beyer (M.C.), retired, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, 1918.

Chief Bsns. A. B. Ireland, retired, inactive, died at Mare Island, Calif., April 4, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Quinlan to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Keisker to duty Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Bray to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 and in command when commns.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Durr to command U.S.S. Vixen.

Ensign P. M. Fisher to U.S.S. Yarnall.

Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Foster (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Louisiana.

Lieut. E. L. Rice (M.C.) to Navy Recruiting Station, El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. H. P. Samson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board as exec. off. when commns.

Lieut. A. L. Bishop to U.S.S. Signourney.

Ensign H. S. Bogan to U.S.S. Dale.

Lieut. R. E. Claghorn to duty U.S.S. South Carolina.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. Connelly to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board as exec. off. when commns.

Lieut. E. B. Davis to U.S.S. Shubrick.

Gun. S. A. Kish to U.S.S. Sinclair.

Ensign L. M. Mulrooney to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Prometheus.

Lieut. H. P. Sameon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and on board when commns.

Ensign J. W. Golinkin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board when commns.

Lieut. F. A. John to U.S.S. Buchanan.

Gun. M. E. Johnson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dallas and on board as exec. off. when commns.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 9—First Lieut. W. S. Hillies honorably discharged.

APRIL 10—Capt. W. H. McCormick detached 2d Brigade, D.R., to United States.

First Lieut. A. W. Durrell, jr., to M.B., Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. O. K. Manahan's resignation accepted.

First Lieut. C. I. Emery to M.B., Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 12—Majors L. B. Purcell and P. E. Chamberlain retired April 9, 1920.

Major E. H. Brainard to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. W. S. Farley and 2d Lieut. L. E. Westerdahl resignations accepted.

APRIL 13—Pay Clerk B. H. Wolever appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps; assigned to duty in office of paymaster, Headquarters, M.C.

APRIL 14—Major A. E. Randall from Cavite, P.I., to U.S.

Second Lieut. S. A. Carr (inactive) honorably discharged from M.C.R.

APRIL 15—Capt. T. S. Whiting to home and await action Marine Retiring Board.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

(Continued from page 1001.)

inally estimated by the Secretary of the Navy. This is deemed necessary for the proper carrying out of the work of organizing, administering, and recruiting the Naval Reserve Force, as well as the Naval Militia.

The committee recommends that the present authorized temporary strength of the Marine Corps, namely 27,400 men, be made the permanent strength thereof. However, the bill appropriates for but 20,000 men as it is considered that this will be the maximum number obtainable during the next fiscal year.

"Bills" providing for increased pay of the entire personnel of the Navy have passed the Senate, and a bill for reorganizing the personnel of the Navy is now being considered by the House Committee on Naval Affairs."

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on April 13 passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 13555) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, appropriating \$18,833,442. The original estimates on which the bill is based aggregate \$117,793,330. Supplemented estimates were presented aggregating \$134,000. Under date of March 22, 1920, the Director of Finance of the War Department, pursuant to direction of the Secretary of War, personally presented revised estimates reducing the original estimates by \$51,490,216, or to \$66,294,114. Consequently the estimated requirements to which the committee directed consideration aggregate \$66,428,144, i.e., the sum of the revised estimates submitted by the Director of Finance and the supplemental estimates of \$134,000.

The bill as reported by committee and passed by the House is \$98,959,888 less than the original estimates, \$47,460,672 less than the revised estimates presented by the Director of Finance, and \$7,619,151 more than the appropriations carried in the Fortification act of March 3, 1919. In addition to direct appropriations the bill carries an authorization to enter into obligations in excess thereof to the extent of \$300,000 on account of two 16-inch guns for emplacement at Barbers Point, Hawaii.

The bill requires that there shall be covered into the Treasury, upon its approval, \$800,534,992.93 of unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for fortifications. The committee ascertained that, apart from large sums reserved to settle war claims, to meet obligations already incurred, and for current expenses until the end of the current fiscal year, the sum referred to would revert to the Treasury on June 30, 1920, pursuant to legislation carried in the last fortifications appropriation act approved March 3, 1919, under which current and future appropriations for fortifications, unless thereafter specifically excepted, were placed on an annual basis. Heretofore fortifications appropriations have continued available until expended and have been made without reference to a fiscal year.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1921, the committee report states, Congress will know at all times the funds that are available for fortifications and the purposes for which they are to be expended and it will not be readily possible for executive officials to embark on new projects from unexpended balances to which the Congress has not committed itself and which it would be called upon for appropriations to continue. The amount which the bill requires to revert to the Treasury upon its approval would automatically be covered into the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, but by adopting the recovery provision of the bill it will preclude executive officials from obligating any part of it between the date of approval of the act and June 30 next.

Legislative Provisions.

Two new legislative provisions are carried in the bill, Sections 6 and 7. Section 6 provides that orders placed with Government arsenals or other ordnance establishments shall be treated the same as contracts placed with commercial concerns. Under existing law an order may be placed with a commercial concern for manufacturing a gun, for example, and the amount set aside from the current appropriation to pay the bill remains available for two years, if necessary, after the close of the fiscal year for which it was made. In the case of an order with a Government arsenal, however, the appropriation for the year in which the order might be placed would cease to be available for expenditure for labor or for obligation for material necessary to use in the fulfillment of the order after the close of the fiscal year for which it was made.

Section 7 is designed to render it practicable for one department of the Government desiring the performance of work by another department of the Government to transfer the money necessary for the performance of the work for direct expenditure by the department which is to perform the work. Under existing law such transactions are handled by reimbursement of appropriations.

Report on Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations on April 9, in reporting the Fortifications Appropriation bill for 1921, stated that, exclusive of the Panama Canal, the bills prior to 1917 never carried appropriations exceeding \$10,000,000 in the aggregate, and for the five-year period immediately preceding the World War the total of the annual appropriations averaged roundly \$5,250,000. From and including the 1917 act and to date, the appropriations aggregate the enormous sum of \$5,334,647,955, of which amount, however, only \$143,249,575 was for purely coast defense purposes, the scope of the Fortifications bill having included the very large war appropriations for Field Artillery and its ammunition. Of these war appropriations \$504,997,475 have been already repealed. If the recovery provision in the present bill be enacted, the reports state, there will have been recovered a total of \$1,305,532,468.

The present scheme of our seacoast fortifications had its inception in 1885, when President Cleveland appointed the Endicott board, which planned a system of defense of the various harbors and ports which it considered of sufficient importance to be defended, and recommended the armament which should be provided therefor. Congress made various appropriations, based on estimates, for this plan, which was modified from time to time because of changes resulting from the development of the commercial and strategic importance of different ports. In January, 1905, President Roosevelt appointed a board known as the National Coast Defense Board, or the Taft board, which brought the Endicott board report up to date and added a plan for the fortification of the insular possessions. Estimates were submitted annually by the Secretary of War during the period 1906-1914, predicated upon the plans and projects recommended in that report.

There has since been constant progression in the de-

velopment of arms and armament, the report continues. First, there was the development of guns to penetrate armor and then the development of armor that would resist the projectiles of such guns. In 1892 the 10-inch gun was a satisfactory coast defense gun, but before our coast defenses were provided with them they became obsolete. Then the 12-inch gun came in, but now it is an ineffective arm against the most modern warships. The Congress, the report says, is not committed to any project later than that recommended by the War Department Board of Review, nor has the President nor the War Department formally presented any later plan or subject, although it was testified before the committee that the duties which had been centered in the War Department Board of Review were transferred to the War Plans Division of the General Staff, where a special committee, designated as the special committee on national defense projects and plans, handles all matters relative to seacoast defense projects and plans requiring action in the War Department, and that the present estimates and future estimates will be based upon the recommendations of that committee.

The Board of Review project called for twenty-six 16-inch guns, thirty-six 12-inch guns, fifty-six 16-inch howitzers, twenty-five 6-inch guns, four 3-inch guns, and 150 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, of which there have been completed or are in course of manufacture thirteen 16-inch guns, thirty-two 12-inch guns, twelve 16-inch howitzers, and all of the anti-aircraft guns. It is not proposed to proceed with any of the 6-inch or 3-inch guns, and it has not been definitely decided as to what course shall be pursued as to the uncompleted 16-inch guns and howitzers. In this connection, says the report, it might be stated that the World War placed the United States in possession of a large number of mobile guns of about six inches, suitable for use with the field Army and for attacking unarmed craft and defending mine fields. The ammunition for such guns is also available. Moreover, the Army is proceeding with the construction of twenty-eight 14-inch guns out of an original program of forty-two started for use in France, fourteen of the program being abandoned by reason of the Navy having turned over that number which it had manufactured for use ashore in France. All of these guns will be available for use in the seacoast fortifications. The guns can attack the side armor of the largest battleship at a range of 19,000 yards and will penetrate through deck armor at any range at which a biting angle can be secured. The war necessarily precluded a strict adherence to the Board of Review project and rendered much of that project unnecessary. The project has been augmented by the 14-inch guns referred to, and the Army has come into possession of vast stores of propellant charges as well as a large number of guns of about six inches below.

This bill, therefore, the report explains, is directed chiefly to these things, viz., proceeding on a limited scale with the manufacture and installation of 16-inch guns under the Board of Review project, providing railway mounts for the 14-inch guns, for the replacement of shell with shot for the major caliber guns; for the protection, preservation and repair of material of all kinds and for experimental purposes.

NAVY PERSONNEL HEARINGS.

Admiral Braisted on Hospital Corps Reorganization.

Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 14, when it resumed hearings on Navy personnel legislation. He urged that the provisions of the so-called Darrow bill to reorganize the Hospital Corps and to give rank up to lieutenant commander, now embodied in Section 11 of the tentative draft, be adopted. He made a strong appeal in behalf of the corps, which he said was described by Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, as "the best in the world." It would be only fair, said Admiral Braisted, to give the Hospital Corps the opportunity of securing commissions as extended to other branches of the Service. He anticipated that objection would be made to the creation of a new corps, but as these men were given increased responsibilities they should be given increased rank, and the matter of administration was not a serious one, in his opinion. The Admiral emphasized the fact that the Hospital Corps is not a stop to all promotion beyond the warrant grades.

Representative Darrow took charge of the hearing relative to Section 11. He called Dr. Cook, professor of pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who gave reasons from a professional and civilian point of view why rank should be conferred, stating that his college was planning to build up a course to equal that of a college of medicine—a four years' course, and that it would be adequate recognition of the profession, and that the Army was contemplating doing the same thing.

Admiral Washington, at the afternoon session, stated that Congress would not be doing justice to the Navy to make legislation permitting all warrant officers, now holding temporary commissions, to be taken into the commissioned personnel wholesale. He stated that the matter would properly be taken care of by a naval board, which will take into consideration the previous services of a temporary officer as well as his abilities. Admiral Washington opposed the plan for the creation of a Hospital Corps, stating that it was unnecessary and would tend to confusion on the question of rank. Included in the proposed Hospital Corps are the pharmacists, said the Admiral. "It would be unwise," he continued, "to legislate all warrant officers in the Navy to the grade of lieutenant commander when they have not held this rank." Admiral Braisted contends that these pharmacists might serve on small ships, but why not place medical officers on these ships, as they would be fully qualified to carry out the professional duties?" The establishment of a pharmacist corps is non-essential, stated the Admiral. With the creation of this corps, he contended, it would be necessary next year to provide similar legislation for the machinists, boatswains, gunners, pay clerks and carpenters. Admiral Washington said that he had no objection to the increase in pay for pharmacists, and that "Congress may be as generous as it desires."

Objections to Pharmacists' Corps.

Mr. Butler suggested that the pharmacists might be placed within the Medical Corps on a special basis, provided the two could harmonize, and with something akin to the rank of assistant physician. Admiral Washington replied that this might afford a basis for understanding, and that if necessary he would take it up with Admiral Braisted, if the latter thought it feasible. Admiral

Braisted, however, requested that the pharmacists be placed in a position where they would be afforded plenty of opportunity for promotion. He declared that the pharmacist is a composite man and fully acquainted with chemistry, hospital work, first aid, etc. Again Admiral Washington said the question in his mind was summed up in two points, first, he was against the establishment of another shore corps; and, secondly, how may the Navy use the pharmacists on ships, if the corps was created.

Lieuts. M. W. Gilmartin and J. H. Morrison, representing temporary officers of permanent warrant grades, were heard by the sub-committee. Lieutenant Gilmartin stated that provision should be made that these officers of long and excellent service may be given an opportunity for permanent commission on the strength of their records in the Service. He contended that their practical experience would offset the requirements of a technical examination, if the Navy decided to make such a technical provision. Lieutenant Gilmartin stated that these officers were not requesting any special legislation, but a recognition for their long services. Temporary officers from the warrant ranks successfully commanded thirty-four ships of the force that laid the Northern Barrage, he said. Admiral Washington, however, contended that there should be some other qualification as well as previous service. Committee members suggested that these temporary officers, who have served the country long and faithfully, should be given the utmost consideration, and if reward is made for meritorious and excellent service they must be given every opportunity to gain permanent commissions.

Navy Personnel Bill to be Reported Next Week.

Following the session of April 15 Chairman Kelley stated he hoped the personnel bill would be reported to the full committee early next week. "We propose to complete the draft of the bill this week," he added.

The sub-committee proposed to hear Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., on April 17 in relation to personnel legislation for the Marine Corps. On April 16 Lieutenant Gilmartin concluded his testimony before the committee. With Lieutenant Morrison he submitted a draft of an amendment to Section 9 of the tentative bill proposing that temporary officers appointed to the permanent commissioned personnel of the Navy, if failing professionally on their examination for promotion, shall thereafter revert to the permanent commissioned warrant status. This would enable them to remain in the Service and not be subject to immediate retirement. Admiral Washington stated that the purpose of the amendment was agreeable to him. Lieutenant Gilmartin declared that with Admiral Washington at the head of the bureau and with no change in the administration the warrant officers were assured of every consideration. Admiral Washington informed the committee that the Navy officers should have the same consideration as Army officers in the matter of transportation of baggage and the sub-committee concurred.

Secretary Daniels proposed on April 14, said Admiral Washington, to write to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and request that some appropriation be made for the schools as proposed by Section 24. "Secretary Daniels will ask that a sum, probably \$225,000," said Admiral Washington, "be appropriated for the schools. If this sum were granted it would be possible to conduct the schools on the Plattsburg idea."

Chairman Kelley requested that so far as possible all personnel matters pertaining to Naval Reserves be left out of the present bill. "I think this Reserve matter will be taken up in connection with the Merchant Marine," said Mr. Kelley. Mr. Padgett stated that Section 28 of the bill was very important as it provides that a Naval Reservist must take the training the Navy prescribes in case he wishes to draw pay. "As it is now," said Mr. Padgett, "Reservist could draw his pay without ever taking training in peace times, and this has been done."

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The President has approved the following bills: On April 8: S. 2343, for the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw. On April 12: S. 2807, to correct the military record of Edward Sigerfoos; and S. 3610, for the relief of William S. Britton, formerly second lieutenant of Infantry, who has been erroneously dropped from the rolls of the U.S. Army.

Bills Passed.

The Senate on April 3 passed the bill S. 1699, for retirement of employees of the classified Civil Service. It provides "that beginning at the expiration of ninety days next following the passage and approval of this act, all employees in the classified Civil Service of the United States who have on that date, or shall have on any date thereafter, reached the age of seventy years and rendered at least fifteen years of service, shall be eligible for retirement on an annuity." The minimum provided is \$180 per annum; the maximum \$720, according to class determined by length of service as fixed in the bill.

The Senate on April 3 passed the bill S. 4173, to amend Section 60 of the National Defense act, so as to make original enlistments in the National Guard for a period of three years and subsequent enlistments one year each; provided, that persons who have served in the Army for not less than six months, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, may, after examination and qualification as to physical fitness, enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year and re-enlist for like periods.

The House on April 7 passed the bill S. 4082, which amends Section 4878, Revised Statutes, to read:

Sec. 4878. All soldiers, sailors or marines dying in the service of the United States, or dying in a destitute condition after having been honorably discharged from the Service, or who served, or hereafter shall have served, during any war in which the United States has been, or may hereafter be, engaged, and, with the consent of the Secretary of War, any citizen of the United States who served in the army or navy of any government at war with Germany or Austria during the World War and who died while in such service or after honorable discharge therefrom, may be buried in any national cemetery free of cost. The production of the honorable discharge of a deceased man in the former case, and a duly executed permit of the Secretary of War in the latter case, shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of any cemetery to permit the interment. Army nurses honorably discharged from their service as such may be buried in any national cemetery, and, if in a destitute condition, free of cost. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue certificates to those Army nurses entitled to such burial.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on April 5 on S. 3138, appropriating \$356,700 for purchase of 2,000

acres of land adjoining and to the east of the present military reservation at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Post Office Department to Obtain War Material.

Conference agreement reported on April 7, on H.R. 11578, the Post Office Appropriation bill, announces acceptance of the following Senate amendments to the bill: The Secretary of War is authorized to turn over to the Postmaster General, without charge, such buildings as may be desired by the Postmaster General, at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., he also being given authority to remove such buildings and reassemble or construct them for the use of the Post Office Department. The Secretary of War is also authorized to turn over to the Postmaster General, without charge, such motors, vehicles, airplanes, airdromes and parts thereof, and machinery and tools to repair them, suitable for use in the postal service, and the Postmaster General is authorized to use them in the transportation of mails, he to pay the costs of transfer and maintenance, provided the airplanes and airdromes are not used on any other routes than those between New York and San Francisco. The Secretary of War is further authorized to loan to any state in the Union, when requested by the highway department of such state, such tractors as are retained and not distributed under the Act of March 15, 1920, for use in highway construction by the highway department of such state. The expenses of repairs and upkeep are to be paid by the state, as well as the expenses of loading and freight in transfer and return to the Army.

To Equalize Pension Rates.

In the Senate on April 9 H.R. 9369, which was passed by the House on Jan. 5, providing for the equalization of rates of pension to soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War and to widows, former widows, dependent parents and children of such soldiers, sailors and marines, and to certain Army nurses, and granting pensions and increases of pensions in certain cases, as told in our issue of Jan. 10, page 583, was favorably reported by Senator McComber, from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments. These provide so as to include in the meaning of the proposed act every person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico and was honorably discharged; the widow of any person who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War for ninety days or more and who died in the Service of a disability incurred in the line of duty, and who was married before June 27, 1905, this section also applying to former widows of persons who so served; also providing that the rate of pension for the widow of any person who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps in the War of 1812 and was honorably discharged, shall be the sum of \$30 per month. In the case of the monthly pension of \$6 to the child, under sixteen years of age, of any widow or former widow of any person who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, an amendment includes those who are mentally or physically helpless, the pension to continue during the life of the child or during its disability.

In its report the committee states that in the hearings antedating the enactment of the pension law, as it applies to the veterans of the Civil War, "it was stated by officers of the Grand Army of the Republic that this would be the last call upon the generosity of the Government in behalf of these soldiers, their widows and dependents. This statement has often been quoted and suggested as an estoppel by those who oppose a further increase in pensions legislation. There might be some force to this argument had not the Government itself, by its financial and administrative bodies, so decreased the normal purchasing power value of the currency of the country as to leave the recipients of this increased pension in a far worse condition than they were when the legislation was enacted."

Board for Vocational Training Asks \$98,303,000.

The House on April 10 received from the Secretary of the Treasury a letter transmitting a communication from James P. Munroe, acting chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations to cover expenses in connection with vocational rehabilitation, and totaling \$98,303,000, for the fiscal year 1920-21, of which amount \$8,000,000 is for use during the remainder of present year. The acting chairman explains that in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury dated Oct. 10, submitting the supplemental estimate for the present fiscal year, it was stated that there would probably be in training in December, 1919, 20,000 men; in February, 1920, 24,000 men, and during the months of May and June, 1920, 30,000 men." This estimate has proved to be entirely too low," the report states, "as there were actually in training during December 21,538 men and during February 29,240, and on March 31, 1920, 31,139 persons." During the period from Oct. 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the report continues, an average of 3,490 men entered training each month. The average approximate cost per month for each man in training for so-called direct expenses, such as maintenance and support, tuition, books and supplies, medical treatment, travel and subsistence while traveling, added to the average indirect or administrative expenses per month, have been reduced from \$173.32 per month per man to \$155. The board's estimate of \$98,303,000 is based on an average of 48,560 men in training during the entire fiscal year. The report says it is believed that during the first six months of the next fiscal year an average of 52,000 men will be pursuing courses, but that during the succeeding six months this number will drop to 45,100 men, due to the number of men who will complete their courses during the latter part of the next fiscal year.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 834, Mr. Hutchinson.—That all acts and joint resolutions of Congress which have been passed since April 6, 1917, and which by their terms are to be effective only for the period of the war, or for present or existing emergency, until a treaty of peace should be ratified, or until proclamation by the President of the ratification of a treaty of peace, are hereby repealed; and all such acts and resolutions which by their terms are to be effective only during and for a specified period after such war, or such present or existing emergency, or ratification of such treaty, are hereby repealed, which repeal shall be effective at end of the specified period, such specified period being construed as beginning on date of final passage of this resolution.

H.R. 13356, Mr. Maher.—That all workers, skilled and unskilled labor, employed in navy yards from Nov. 1, 1916, to Nov. 1, 1918, both inclusive, and who were refused the privilege of entering the military or naval forces of the United States by order of the provost marshal, shall, upon passage of this act, receive a war status to be known as the naval working forces of the World War and be granted a ribbon distinctive of this class.

H.R. 13501, Mr. Wilson, of Louisiana.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell, upon application, to any set-



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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 15, 1920.

Capt. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Garrison gave a dance on Thursday night at their residence, Nava Academy, at which Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. H. Scales were the guests of honor. Superintendent and Mrs. Scales gave a dance last Wednesday afternoon to the midshipmen who helped in the Navy Relief Society's work during the winter.

Mrs. Charles Ligon, of White Hall, Howard county, Md., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James N. Galloway, wife of Associate Professor Galloway, of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Raymond Stone, wife of Commander Stone, attended the memorial services at West Point. Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Commander Bassett, was in Annapolis last week, en route to San Francisco, to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Arabella von Schrader, whose remains are expected in a few days from Manila. Mr. James Hewins, of Boston, is visiting his cousins, Prof. Harold A. Everett, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Everett.

The Easter hop was a large and brilliant naval function. Visitors were here from many sections of the country, and accommodations for the out-of-town guests were at a premium. Mrs. A. H. Scales, wife of Rear Admiral Scales, superintendent of the Academy, received, with Midns. Edward D. Graves, of the hop committee, assisting. Many costly and elaborate gowns were worn, and the scene from the gallery was beautiful and spectacular. The music was fine under the leadership of Professor Torovsky.

Mrs. Roy C. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Smith, U.S.N., who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, is slowly recovering. Mrs. R. B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Darlington Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, rector of St. Anne's Church. Mrs. John W. Greenslade, wife of Commander Greenslade, will leave Annapolis on Thursday to join her husband at Indian Head, Md., where he is on duty.

The midshipmen to be graduated in June will receive commissions in the Marine Corps. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry G. Taylor are entertaining as house guest Miss Katherine Alexander, of New York. Miss Martha Claverius, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. W. T. Claverius, and student of Miss Narbridge's School, Plainfield, N.J., spent the Easter holidays here with her parents. Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, head of the Department of English, has been called to his home in North Carolina by the illness of his mother.

About 1,500 midshipmen will make the annual summer practice cruise this year.

Twelve officers have been detailed to attend as an Ordnance class the Navy Post-Graduate School here—Lieuts. Charles B. C. Carey, Alfred H. Baisley, Paul W. Fletcher, Arthur C. Davis, Howes Bodish, Kendall Preston, Stewart B. Clark, Samuel R. Schumacher, Otto Nimitz, William Granat, Robert T. Barrow and Leighton Wood. These officers will pursue courses of an advanced nature in ordnance, and will do certain original work. Some of the officers have already arrived, and all are expected to report by May 1, except Lieutenant Carey, who is now in Europe.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has accepted the invitation to referee the race here on May 1 between the Naval Academy and the Boston Union Boat Club crews.

The Naval Academy lacrosse men rather exceeded their own expectations when they won from Lehigh here Saturday afternoon by 9 to 1 in the first of the local games against the big college teams. The midshipmen scored three times in the first half and doubled this count in the second, Strauss putting through the only goal for the visitors less than a minute before final time was called.

The Naval Academy won at baseball from Boston College here Saturday afternoon by 9 to 2, finding Kelly, the crack twirler of the visitors, rather easy and driving him from the slab in the third inning. Up to that time he had been hit safely for five times, including Poole's three-bagger, and had chalked up a wild pitch and a balk. Fitzpatrick, who succeeded him, was also hit steadily throughout the game, while Gaines, for the Navy, was effective at critical times. The

For a Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy.

H.R. 13556, Mr. Hicks.—To create in the Department of the Navy a Bureau of Aeronautics, which shall be charged with matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all the duties of said bureau shall be performed under authority of Secretary of Navy, and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

There shall be a Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, from among the officers of active list of line of Navy, exclusive of officers detailed for engineering duty only, for a period of four years, and who shall, while holding such position, have corresponding rank and receive same pay and allowances as now or hereafter prescribed by law for chiefs of Navy Department bureaus.

An officer of active list may be detailed Assistant Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, and shall receive highest pay of his grade, and, in case of death, resignation, absence or sickness of chief of bureau, shall, until otherwise directed by President, as provided by Sec. 179, R. S., perform duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. There shall be a chief clerk at \$2,250 per annum.

The Secretary of Navy is authorized to transfer to Bureau of Aeronautics necessary civilian, technical, clerical and messenger personnel, records, equipment and facilities now assigned for aeronautical work from the various bureaus. Unexpended and unobligated portion of all moneys heretofore appropriated for aeronautics is made available for use of Bureau of Aeronautics.

Naval Flying Corps.

The first paragraph of that part of Naval Appropriation Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, providing for a Naval Flying Corps, is amended to read:

"That officers of Navy and Marine Corps shall be temporarily detailed in Naval Flying Corps for such period as Secretary of Navy may direct: Provided, That during such temporary detail an officer shall retain his regular place on lineal list of that branch of service to which he may belong, and that both during and after holding such temporary detail in Naval Flying Corps he shall be eligible for promotion at same time and under same conditions as though he were not holding or had not held such temporary detail: Provided further, That active flying duty may be considered as sea duty for purposes of promotion only; and the decision of Secretary of Navy as to what constitutes 'active flying duty,' within meaning of this act, and 'duty involving actual flying,' within meaning of Act of March 3, 1915, shall be final."

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For expenditures necessary in carrying out purposes of this act there is appropriated \$10,000. The provisions of this act shall become effective on July 1, 1920.

break of the game came in the third, when the midshipmen scored three times, chiefly on clean hitting. Milner singled and stole second, Pino flying out. Poole then drove the ball to deep left for three bases, and scored when Comerford threw wildly to the plate. Stubbs and Rawlings then singled, the ball getting past Dempsey on the last crack.

The Naval Hospital here is undergoing thorough renovation by painters, plumbers, roofers and tilemen. The ceilings will be painted white and the walls buff.

The Naval Academy authorities are now having about 300 shade trees planted in the Academy grounds. Some of the trees are replacing dead ones, but most of the trees are being planted in new spots in the grounds.

Spring football practice began at the Academy on Monday under Bob Folwell, the new coach of the Navy, who succeeded Mr. Dobie. Folwell was assisted by Lieut. Comdr. C. Q. Wright, and Captain Ewen, of the Navy team. About twenty of last year's football squad reported for practice.

The midshipmen won their fourth consecutive victory on the diamond April 14, defeating Mt. St. Mary's 12 to 0. The game was batted out in the first inning when the naval players scored seven times on singles by Milner, Poole, Humphrey, Clougherty and Kelly. Pino's sacrifice, Stubbs' double, errors by O'Brien and Gallagher, and Captain Milner's second single. They also scored three in the fourth and two in the sixth. Coach Lush, of the Navy, tried his right-handers to-day, beginning with Kelly, who pitched three innings and allowed two singles. Niemeyer was used for another three and also was hit safely twice. L. N. Baker, the veteran left-hander, twirled for the final three and was not hit safely at all.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 14, 1920.

The officers' hop on Friday evening was unusually large and was preceded by several dinner parties. Capt. and Mrs. Newmann had dinner at the club on that evening for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Capt. and Madames Morrison, Pendleton and Butcher, Mrs. Shields, Colonel Fowler. Captain Inglin also had dinner for Miss Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Gamee. Capt. and Mrs. Ganoo's guests at dinner and bridge on Saturday were Col. and Madames Fieberger, Wilcox and Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison.

The New Windsor Group of the Alliance Française held a meeting at West Point on Friday afternoon, and the officers and ladies of the post and cadets of the French classes were invited to attend a most interesting lecture in French by Professor Anatole Le Bras, of Columbia University, on early French poetry. After the lecture the West Point members of the Alliance entertained at tea at the club for Professor Le Bras and the visiting members from Newburgh, Cornwall and vicinity. Tea was poured by Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger entertained at luncheon on Friday before the lecture for the Alliance Council, of which Miss Fieberger is a member. Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Rammell, Miss Ramsdell, Miss Atwood and Mrs. Howell, of Newburgh; Mrs. Van Buren and Mrs. Smith, of New Windsor; Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Householder, of West Point. The professor and instructors in the Department of Modern Languages had luncheon on Friday for Professor Le Bras at the club. Those present were Colonel Wilcox, Captains Crocroft, Forbes, Potts, Rafferty, Chapin, Lieutenant Gauthier, Mr. Vanthier, Lieut. and Mrs. Gauthier had dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. Purdon is spending a fortnight in Washington with her mother, Mrs. B. P. Smith, of Boston. Mrs. Stuart, widow of the late Colonel Stuart, professor of drawing, bade good-bye to the post on Tuesday, and with her daughter, Miss Mary Stuart, and her sister, Miss Jersey, left for Greenvilles and Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Stuart will be greatly missed here, for not only does she leave a host of friends, but she has always been actively interested in the welfare and social life of the community. Miss Elsie Stuart is a sophomore at Vassar.

Mrs. Strong had tea informally on Tuesday for Madames Wilcox, Holt, Timberlake, Watson, Lewis Brown and Hayes. Visitors at West Point on Sunday were Mrs. Sue Merriam and her two daughters from the Presidio of San Francisco, and Mrs. Rule and two sons of Westfield, N.J. Mrs. Watson had tea at the club for the visitors, who had come up by motor to spend the day here. Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Rule lived at West Point as children when their father, Lieutenant Bacon, was stationed here as instructor in the Department of Tactics. Their stepfather is in Col. W. K. Wright, and they have many Army friends.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox spent Sunday in New York and had luncheon with Colonel Wilcox's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Wilcox, of Birmingham, Ala. Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Llewellyn Bull at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Aesuncio spent the week-end in New York the guests of Miss Grace Bigelow. Capt. and Mrs. Householder are at Delaware City, Del., where they were called on Saturday by the serious illness of Captain Householder's father. Miss Anne Lumpkin, of Bryn Mawr, came up for the cadet hop and week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Wheat, who read her paper on "The Triumphal Arch." Current events were given by Mrs. Fieberger. The Monday Evening Bridge Club met with Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Holt.

The cadet choir went to New York on Saturday afternoon and returned to the post on Sunday evening. They were accompanied by Captain Crittenden and Mr. Mayer and sang at the Sunday morning service at the Church of the Incarnation, whose rector is the Rev. H. P. Silver, formerly chaplain at West Point. In the afternoon the choir sang at the Columbia University Chapel.

With the Blue victory over the Scrubs and the defeat of the Yellows by the Purples, the spring indoor polo tournament ended last week. The Blues won eight games and lost none; Blues, 7, 0; Reds, 5, 2, and tied one; Whites, 4, 2; Olive Drabs, 3, 5; Greens, 3, 2; Yellows, 2, 6; Polka Dots, 2, 6; Scrubs, 1, 7. The make-up of the teams was as follows: Blues Capt. J. K. Brown, Devers, Lewis Brown; Purples—Capt. T. K. Brown, Crittenden, Brewer; Reds—Capt. Tully, Surles, Greenwald; Whites—Capt. Rafferty, Anderson, Nelson; O.D.'s—Capt. Guion, Dorst, Arnold; Greens—Capt. Crocroft, Hadnett, Buckner; Yellows—Capt. Rees, Spence, Greenwald; Polka Dots—Capt. Reinhardt, Inglin, Hibbs; Scrubs—Capt. Hatch, Lieuts. Barber, Townsley. It is expected that outdoor polo play may begin about May 1. There is then to be a spring tournament, after which the annual Polo Association tournament is to take place. One of the new teams to enter the game for the first time when outdoor play begins will be composed of Captains Mitchell and Hoge, Lieutenants Jones and Carl.

The Army baseball team lost its second game of the season on April 10, when New York University defeated the cadets by a score of 14 to 11, the playing of the teams being very loose on both sides. This is indicated by the score for the opening inning, the visitors tallying seven runs and the Army six. The Army made three more runs in the fourth inning and one each in the eighth and ninth. The batting of Honnen, Johnson and Rowland and Gilbert's difficult catch of a long hit to right by Delaney of the University, were the features of the Army game. Bailey batted for Davis in the ninth inning. The Army score: Gilbert, r.f.; Wilhite, 2b.; Lystad, c.f.; Honnen, 1b.; Beasley, s.s.; Johnson, 3b.; Blaik, l.f.; Rowland, c.; Perwein, Kuhl and Davis, p. Errors—Lystad, Honnen (2); Beasley (3); Johnson, Perwein, Stolen bases—Lystad (2); Honnen. Sacrifice flies—Honnen (2). Base hits—Blaik, Kelly, Struck out—By Kelly 6. Hits—Off Perwein 4 in 2-3 inning, Kelly 10 in 7-13 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perwein (Weinheimer), Delaney (Wilhite). Balk—Kelly. Left on bases—Army 11. Time of game—Two hours 25 minutes. Umpires—Collum and Marshall.

The Army played a mid-week game in its baseball schedule on April 14 and went to a tie with Stevens Institute, the score standing 4 to 4 at the end of the eleventh inning. The Army scored one run in the second inning, two in the fourth and one in the ninth, but neither team scored again until darkness closed the game. Davis and McGrath were on the mound for the Army, Rowland lasting behind the bat throughout the game. Ericson batted for Davis in the seventh inning. Purcell ran for Post in the ninth. Billie performing the same for Rowland in the eleventh. The Army line-up: Gilbert and Eastman, r.f.; Wilhite, 2b.; Lystad, c.f.; Honnen, 1b.; Beasley, s.s.; Post, lf.;

Blaik, 1b.; Rowland, c.; Davis and McGrath, p. Errors—Wilhite, Post, Davis. Stolen bases—Lystad, Post (2). Sacrifice hit—Post. Two-base hits—Beasley, Honnen, Rowland. Bases on balls—Off Davis 1, McGrath 1, Struck out—By Davis 5, McGrath 4. Hits—Off Davis 8 in 7 innings, McGrath 6 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By McGrath (Jebbia). Passed ball—Rowland. Double play—Beasley, Wilhite and Blaik. Left on bases—Army 7, Stevens 4. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Collum and Marshall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CONNOR.—Born at San Diego, Calif., April 6, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor, U.S.N., a son, Edward Hollis Connor, Jr.

GREENE.—Born at New York city April 9, 1920, to the wife of Mr. Joseph Nathaniel Greene, formerly captain, 7th U.S. Inf., a son, Joseph Nathaniel Greene, Jr., grandson of Major Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A.

HERBSTER.—Born at Panama City, Republic of Panama, April 4, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbst, U.S.N., commanding officer, Naval Air Station, Cece Solo, a son, Victor Richard Edward Herbst.

HORN.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 14, 1920, to the wife of Col. Tammann N. Horn, U.S.A., a daughter, Adal Horn.

HOWE.—Born at Santo Tomas Hospital, Panama, March 16, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. George T. Howe, U.S.N., a son, George Tyler Howe, Jr.

MCKINNEY.—Born at Jersey City, N.J., April 6, 1920, to son, Swift McKinney, to Major Carl F. McKinney, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. McKinney.

PETTEE.—Born April 6, 1920, a son, Charles Richard Petee, to the wife of Capt. Charles S. Petee, 36th U.S. Inf.

PIERCE.—Born at Lynn, Mass., April 7, 1920, to the wife of 1st Lieut. John A. Pierce, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Nancy Pierce.

RINEARSON.—Born at Walla Walla, Wash., March 23, 1920, to the wife of Capt. A. V. Rinearson, U.S. Inf., a daughter, Elizabeth Gray Rinearson.

SIMONS.—Born at Savannah, Ga., April 10, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Lewis Simons, 62d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Eleanor Coesens Simons.

MARRIED.

DUNN—WALKER.—At Washington, D.C., April 10, 1920, Comdr. Charles A. Dunn, U.S.N., and Miss Phoebe Elliott Walker.

ERSKINE—SPRATLING.—At Portsmouth, Va., April 6, 1920, Lieut. Graves Blanchard Erskine, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret Spratling.

FISKE—FERRIS.—At San Diego, Calif., April 6, 1920, Lieut. Leon S. Fiske, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Ferris.

HORNE—MALTBY.—At San Francisco, Calif., April 6, 1920, Capt. Chalmers D. Horne, 82d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Maltby.

MCCUTCHEON—LOVETT.—At Newport, R.I., April 14, 1920, Chief Gunner Harold Rupert McCutcheon, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Madeline Lovett.

PATCH—HATCH.—At Stockton, Calif., April 4, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Patch (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Anna Hatch, widow of Lieut. W. D. Hatch, U.S.N.R.F.

ROHRBOUGH—MORRISON.—At Covelo, Calif., April 7, 1920, Mr. Evan F. Rohrbaugh and Miss Adelaide Morrison, sister of Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Morrison, U.S.N.

DIED.

BARRY.—Died at New Bedford, Mass., April 3, 1920, Comdr. William W. Barry, Supply Corps, U.S.N., retired.

CARTER.—Died at the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., April 3, 1920, Mrs. Agnes Kathryn Carter, wife of Major Calvin Brooks Carter, Philippine Constabulary, daughter of Capt. Henry Rodgers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rodgers, and sister of Mrs. James C. Gunn, wife of Captain Gunn.

CHRISTY.—Died at Sewickley, Pa., April 11, 1920, Irene McVay Christy, wife of M. A. Christy and sister of Capt. Charles B. McVay, jr., U.S.N.

CONRAD.—Died at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 6, 1920, Capt. David A. Conrad, Med. Dept., U.S.A. (emergency).

COX.—Died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 11, 1920, Capt. James E. Cox, Dental Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

DAVIS.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 6, 1920, Juliet Moore Davis, mother of Lieut. John G. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N., niece of the late Surg. Gen. John Moore, U.S.A.

GUNN.—Died at Eureka, Texas, March 25, 1920, Mrs. Abigail R. Gunn, wife of James M. Gunn, a Civil War veteran, mother of Capt. Alvin L. Gunn, Field Art., U.S.A., who died at Camp Kearny, Calif., Jan. 18, 1919; Capt. James C. Gunn, U.S.A., and Mr. David A. Gunn, of Alameda, Calif.

HUGHES.—Died at New York city April 11, 1920, Mrs. Kate S. Hughes, widow of Dr. Bernard Hughes and mother of Major John H. Hughes, Inspy. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; of Dr. Bernard Hughes, late first lieutenant, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.; of Lee E. Hughes, late first lieutenant, Engr. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and of Dr. Austin V. Hughes, late first lieutenant, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

IRELAN.—Died at Mare Island, Calif., March 4, 1920, Chief Btan. Aaron B. Irelan, U.S.N., retired.

KELLY.—Died at Aberdeen, S.D., March 16, 1920, Mrs. Morris H. Kelly, mother of Col. John K. Kelly, Field Art., U.S.A.

MONK.—Died at Columbus Barracks, Ga., April 8, 1920, Capt. Charles E. Monk, Sig. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

PURNELL.—Died at Fort McHenry, Md., April 6, 1920, Major Vern S. Purnell, Field Art., U.S.A.

SHIFFERT.—Died at Old Zionville, Pa., April 10, 1920, J. F. M. Shiffert, father of Capt. Herbert O. Shiffert, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

WAGNER.—Died at Portland, Ore., April 7, 1920, Martin Wagner, father of Mrs. James, wife of Capt. H. W. James, U.S. Inf.

WARDROP.—Died at Corozal, C.Z., April 3, 1920, Capt. Starr C. Wardrop, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

WARFIELD.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., April 8, 1920, Major Eldred D. Warfield, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, April 14, 1920.

Palm Sunday and Easter Day were appropriately observed in the chapels of Governors Island, with distribution of palms on the former day and with solemnities on Easter. At St. Cornelius' Chapel the oration of "Olivet to Calvary" was sung on Palm Sunday, and on Easter Day the music, under direction of Capt. Arthur F. Halpin, was King Hall's Mass. The garrison egg hunt was given by Chaplain Smith on Monday and every child in the garrison, from the oldest school children to those in arms and in carriages, was on hand at four o'clock. The run was from the polo field to the moat, the smaller ones receiving an appropriate handicap. In the moat, under the drawbridge and in every conceivable place were hidden thirty dozen eggs of chocolate and marshmallow and in a surprisingly short space of time not one was left undivided. Then came the award of prizes to those who had found the largest number and after a "scramble" in the moat flags were distributed to all and the affair came to an end with an impromptu parade from the sallyport to Generals' row.

A formal after Easter dance was given at the officers' club last week by the officers and ladies of the garrison, and the enlisted men's club had an elimination dance also, with prizes. Dances were also given by Companies I and K, 22d Infantry.

Mrs. Alexander W. Maish has returned to the Arsenal with her little boy and her mother. Mrs. Bourke, who has been making a visit here, has left for Washington and Asheville, N.C. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith has returned from a ten weeks' visit in Nassau, Bahamas, and from Havana, where she spent some time with Miss Aline Hayard, en route.

In addition to the changes recently mentioned as to the establishment of various staff departments in the quadrangle in Fort Jay, which are now completed, the Department Library, under direction of the E. and R. Department, is being installed in the west side of the quadrangle. Numerous other changes are under way. The Arsenal is completing its move to Raritan, N.J. Four officers of the U.S.A.D. Barracks are installed in quarters at the Castle and the officers' mess in the enclosure adjoining the Castle, which has been in operation a long time, proves very acceptable and convenient to the officers on duty at the Castle. A cafeteria, with capacity for providing a daily lunch for hundreds of civilian clerks and stenographers on duty in various departments, is being constructed by a remodeling of Ward 4 of the War Emergency Hospital on the west glacis of Fort Jay.

Lost Baggage Division.

A very important and interesting department of post-war work is in operation on Governors Island in the warehouse district on the extension. This is the Lost Baggage Division of the Port and Zone Transportation. The Division is in command of Lieut. Col. Richard R. Pickering, with a major, four captains and a first lieutenant on his staff and a corps of workers comprising ninety-eight soldiers, Q.M.C., and a civilian personnel of 475 persons, clerks, orderlies, stenographers and typewriters. The Division is housed in Warehouses Nos. 9 to 14, inclusive, of which No. 9 is utilized as the headquarters office. In this building the work of classification and distribution is carried on. This main office comprises a number of departments, which are arranged and carried on with military precision. The first department in the main office is mail and record, where inquiries are received, correspondence filed and the machinery of the vast system set in operation. The tracer section sends inquiries to Europe and all parts of the United States. The shifting section distributes the identified baggage to its owners. A large number of pieces of baggage are sent out daily, the peak of this department being one day's shipment of 1,300 identified pieces of baggage. The effects section takes care of the effects of deceased officers and enlisted men. The customs section looks after declarations of baggage received, articles being still received from France.

An important section is that of claims, where from 100 to 150 claims are received and settled daily, covering real or alleged loss of property. The publicity section holds the emergency addresses of all military persons who have cleared from or entered the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken. This section dispatches some 3,000 letters daily and the card index in 2,400 cabinets comprised 4,500,000 names. The Post Office Department of the Government finds this department able to furnish addresses and to dispatch mail as no other department can, and it serves as a general distributing point, in addition to the specific function of locating lost baggage.

Going on from the main office one finds five enormous warehouses filled with the pieces of lost baggage still on hand. These are arranged in strict classification according to description, trunk locker, chest, barrack bag, etc., and the system is so well in hand that within forty-eight hours of the arrival of a consignment of baggage from Europe communications have been dispatched relative to each piece where there is possible identification. The Division has handled in the neighborhood of 500,000 pieces and there are still remaining, in spite of daily shipments, 8,500 effects and 150,000 pieces of baggage.

STATE FORCES.

Awards of rifle shooting prizes for the New York Guard for the year 1919, won in outdoor competition, are announced by the A.G.O. as follows: State prize to 71st Inf., score, 2,625 points; headquarters, 9th Coast Defense Command, 1,520; 1st Brigade, to 7th Inf., 1,454; 2d Brigade, to 23d Inf., 1,458; 3d Brigade, to 2d Inf., 1,426; 4th Brigade, to 74th Inf., 1,520.

The Senate of the New York Legislature on April 7 passed, without a dissenting vote, the Miller bill providing an appropriation of \$250,000 for acquiring a site for a new state arsenal in New York city. The site is to be selected by The Adjutant General upon execution of a contract for the sale of the present arsenal land and building in New York city.

The Adjutants General of Kentucky and Connecticut have been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units: Kentucky—one headquarters company, Field Art., 75-mm. Connecticut—one regimental machine gun company, Inf.

COLORADO.

The Adjutant General of Colorado has been authorized by the War Department to organize one squadron, headquarters, Cavalry, and three troops, Cavalry, National Guard, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTION, N.Y. GUARD.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, announces that the Infantry Drill Regulations (Provisional), 1919, having been prescribed provisionally for the instruction and government of the Army and the National Guard of the United States, will be observed also by those organizations of the division still waiting recognition as Federalized National Guard, in order that the instruction of such units may be co-ordinated with and kept abreast of such organizations as have already been Federalized.

In the application of the regulations, attention is especially invited to the following paragraphs:

238. Note in this paragraph the responsibility of the captain for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and non-commissioned officers, and for the development of the initiative. The actual training and instruction of platoons will be primarily the care of platoon leaders, under the close supervision of company commanders.

239. The rule contained herein relative to organization of platoons will be adhered to, and "the permanency of platoons will be maintained and transfers of personnel between platoons avoided as far as practicable."

Tables of organization in conformity with these regulations not having as yet been adopted, officers and non-commissioned officers as at present authorized will be assigned as nearly as practicable according to the principles prescribed.

22D ENGRS., NEW YORK GUARD.

Lieut. Col. George D. Snyder has just been commissioned colonel, 22d Regiment, Engrs., N.Y. Guard. Before going to New York Colonel Snyder served in the 12th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, serving as second lieutenant during the Spanish-American War, where he was detailed as assistant chief engineer, 2d Army Corps. He resigned from the National Guard of Pennsylvania as captain in 1902. He joined the 22d New York in 1913, serving with it on the Mexican Border in 1916, and when it was reorganized for the World War as the 102d Engineers he served with it at the training camps in the United States and in all the actions with the 27th Division in Belgium and France. After the armistice he was detailed with the War Damage Board of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, serving in France and Italy. While on the other side he was commissioned major, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. He returned to the United States with the regiment and was discharged on April 3, 1919. On the reorganization of the 23d Engineers he was commissioned lieutenant colonel on Oct. 11, 1919. Colonel Snyder is a well-known civil engineer, being a member of the firm of Jacobs and Davies, Inc., consulting engineers, builders of the Hudson Tunnels and other important engineering works. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Consulting Engineers and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He received the George Stephenson Gold Medal from the latter society for a paper on "City Passenger Transportation in the U.S."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

A. C.—Write to The A.G. for the Spanish War medal, which you earned by your service with the Regulars. Write to the adjutant of the 18th Infantry at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., regarding the history of that regiment.

J. H. J. asks: Has the bill making the pay of the Coast Guard personnel the same as the Navy personnel passed? Answer: Passed Senate, but not yet voted in the House.

J. H. M. asks: To whom should one apply for a commission by a former second lieutenant, National Army? Answer: If you did not apply for classification on discharge, file an application with The A.G. for consideration when the Army Reorganization bill becomes a law.

E. L. L. asks: (1) What month and date did the 14th Infantry arrive in U.S. in 1901? (2) Leave U.S. in 1903? (3) Arrive in U.S. in 1905? Answer: (1) Aug. 18. (2) Feb. 28. (3) April 24.

C. C. asks: Dates of arrival and departure of the 11th Cavalry in Cuba during the Cuban Rebellion of 1906 to 1909? Answer: Left U.S. Oct. 18, 1908; back in U.S. Feb. 28, 1909. Allow about four days' sailing time.

F. C. asks: Man enlisted Jan. 23, 1917. During his three years of service was absent sixty days and is now making up time of absence. Would he have to make up time that he was in the guard house serving sentence? Answer: Yes.

C. F. asks: Under the provisions of Par. 134, Army Regulations, did double time for enlisted men going from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands begin on arrival at the island of Guam, that being the first port of call? Answer: As the Ladrones Islands are not part of the Philippines, you could not call Guam a "first port of call in the Philippine Islands" any more than you count Honolulu, an earlier stop on the journey, a first port of call under the Regulation.

READER.—For information regarding homesteads for soldiers apply to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

G. B.—Lewis B. Willis is an emergency officer, a captain in Q.M. Corps, whose address is Room 403, Pier 4, Hoboken, N.J., care of Port Utilities Officer.

A. D. asks: Enlisted May 4, 1915, in New York city, discharged Camp Dodge, Aug. 19, 1919; received travel pay to New York city. Re-enlisted Aug. 20, 1919, at Camp Dodge for one year. My bona fide home is in Portland, Me. Will I receive travel pay from Mitchell, S.D., to my bona fide home, or to Camp Dodge, the place of re-enlisting? Answer: As you may desire.

H. L. B. asks: During the entire war I was an officer of the 1st Division, 26th Infantry, which has been decorated with the French fourragère. After the war I was transferred to another regiment. Am I entitled to wear the fourragère now? Answer: See Par. V. (subpar. 2), G.O. 4, 1920. If you were present on each of the occasions for which the regiment is cited you may during the present emergency wear the fourragère, although separated or transferred from the cited regiment. Special letter from the War Department is necessary in this case.

J. I. asks: Am I entitled to the three months' re-enlistment bonus? Enlisted June 17, 1919; started on second enlistment period June 17, 1919; at expiration of enlistment period was serving as private; was discharged in 1919 for purpose of re-enlisting for one year. Answer: Yes; see Comptroller's decision on page 874, our issue of March 20.

J. C. B. asks: Would the widow of a father's son be entitled to a pension? The son's father was an officer of the Union forces, who was killed in the Civil War. Answer: No.

S. D. M.—For address of enlisted men ask The A.G., giving reason for inquiry.

J. B. M. asks: Enlisted March 5, 1916; was discharged New Port News, Va., June 10, 1919, for purpose of re-enlisting for one year; drew travel pay to my home when discharged from one-year enlistment. Will I draw travel pay to home or place of re-enlistment? Answer: As you prefer.

H. H. C.—Apply through channel for detail to construction school and opportunity to learn drafting.

H. G. asks: I was discharged first sergeant, Inf., to accept commission during the war. When I was discharged an officer I re-enlisted within one month in general service, Inf. Am I entitled to first sergeant's rank and pay? Answer: Under a proviso of the Army Act of May 12, 1917, you are entitled to restoration to your original status upon re-enlisting within three months after discharge from commission.

B. G. O. asks: Furlough to visit his home in France is granted to a soldier. (1) Is transport service still going to and coming from France? (2) Is this soldier allowed water transportation if available? (3) Does this furlough take effect on sailing or landing date? (4) How and to whom does this soldier apply to obtain a passport? Answer: (1) and (2) No. (3) From date stated in order. (4) Through channel to State Department.

JOHN ALBERT GAUGH.—This lad disappeared from his home in Detroit Sept. 9, 1919, and his mother believes that he may have enlisted and perhaps under an assumed name, and that if he has it is all right, but will be not "please write to his mother, who is sick from worry and grief over him being gone." His mother is Mrs. Daisy Gaugh, 75 Cherry street, Detroit, Mich.

INTERESTED.—See editorial paragraph in another column regarding the "Navy line officers in aviation class."

H. L. R. asks: Are men who enlisted for duration of war, then re-enlisted for a period of one or three years, entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: In Cir. 120, March 12, 1919, the Judge Advocate General renders an opinion to the effect

that man who entered the Army for the period of the emergency and who, upon discharge therefrom, enlists in the Regular Army are not entitled to the benefits of the Act of May 11, 1908, which provides for continuous service (re-enlistment) pay and a bonus for re-enlistment.

X. X. X. X. asks: When did Company B, 9th U.S. Inf. (which company composed the American Legation Guard at Peking, China), arrive back in the U.S. after being relieved at Peking by the U.S. Marines in 1905? Answer: Oct. 31, 1905.

F. K. K. asks: (1) I was in the National Guard in Federal service from July 2, 1916, to Oct. 27, 1916; attended the first R.O.T.C. at Fort Niagara, N.Y., as a candidate from civilian life from May 31, 1917, to Aug. 15, 1917; was commissioned second lieutenant, Inf., Aug. 15, 1917, and accepted same date; commissioned in the Infantry, Regular Army, Oct. 26, 1917, and have served therein ever since. When am I entitled to draw longevity pay? (2) Am I entitled to the \$60 bonus, and if so when and where can I get it? (I intend to stay in the Service and should not have to wait until I retire on old age or some other such circumstance before getting it.) (3) Will you give the actual origin, if possible, of the term "doughboy"? Answer: (1) When you have served five years in the Regular Army. (2) Officer not unless discharged within one year after termination of present war. (3) See page 320 of the Officers' Manual.

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., April 12, 1920.

The officers of the post gave a farewell dinner-dance Monday to Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, at Harris Hall. Those composing the Colonel's table were Col. and Mrs. Flagler, Brigadier General Connor, Col. and Madames Park, Hannum and Peterson and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Putnam. Lieutenant Colonel Putnam gave the farewell toast to Colonel Flagler and Mrs. Flagler. During the dinner music was furnished by the 5th Engineer band, which also played for dancing.

The members of the Engineer mess were hosts Friday night at the regular bi-weekly dance. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. D. Conner were present and the guests were introduced by Lieutenant Colonel Putnam. Others in the receiving line were Madames Hannum, Park, Putnam and Crawford. Major and Mrs. O'Connor were hosts Friday at dinner in honor of their house guest, Miss Marion Kutz. Covers were laid for the Misses Kutz, Deakyns and Hopkins and Captain Beck and Lieutenant Colwell and Hughes.

The newly formed guild held its first regular weekly meeting Friday afternoon at the camp chapel. Mrs. Williams was elected president, Mrs. Dillon secretary, and Mrs. Drischler treasurer. The Camp Humphreys bridge club met with Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Guests of the evening were Col. and Mrs. Taylor and Captain Beck. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lanagan had an house guest Capt. John E. Harris.

Miss Romona Deakyns entertained in honor of her guest, Miss Hopkins, at a "weenie roast" and dance Thursday evening at the Log Cabin. The guests were Lieuts. and Madames Ward, Whittaker, Twichell and Barnes, the Misses Deakyns, Hopkins, Risk and Hall and Lieutenant Colwell, Bennett, Hamilton, Griffiths, Ogden and Butler. Mrs. Adecock entertained the wives of the 1919-1920 U.S.M.A. Thursday afternoon. Sewing occupied the hours. Guests were Misses Risk and Hull.

Miss Marjorie Risk, of Rhode Island, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Barnes. Mrs. Barnes entertained at tea Wednesday for her sister. The Madames Marshall, Ward and Miller assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur were hosts Wednesday evening to Senator and Mrs. Aaa. Mrs. Braun and two daughters have arrived from California and are occupying quarters Y28. Capt. and Mrs. Richards entertained at eight tables of bridge Saturday evening to Col. and Mrs. Park, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Madame Covell, Arthur, Crawford, Kelton, Hevey, Robb, Bonilla, Mayo, Bond and Dillon, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward, the Misses Michaux and Bell and Captain Beck. Captain Arthur and Mrs. Robb held high honors. Capt. and Mrs. Atkins have as their guest Captain Atkins' mother, Mrs. Atkins. The reading club of the wives of the 5th Engineers meet with Mrs. Robb.

In compliment to her sister, Miss Risk, Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner Sunday to Lieutenant Elliman, Bennett, Saville and Peckham. Miss Dorothy Hull, of Bridgeport, Conn., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ward for the past week. Miss Perida Ball, of Oregon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bond. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Richards were hosts at tea to twenty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Ward entertained at

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ALASKA

dinner Wednesday to Col. and Mrs. Park, Miss Risk and Lieutenant Colwell.

FORT PORTER.

Port Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 4, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. French, who came to Port Porter not long ago and had just gotten settled, were startled by a crash, and on investigation found the dining room ceiling had tumbled down. All housekeepers know what that means.

Port Porter now boasts of its own moving-picture show, and as there are 300 men in the post now, the nightly performances are well patronized.

The officers gave Lieutenant Elliman a hearty welcome on his recent arrival in the post, as the garrison is short of officers at the present time. Miss Elliman will make her home with her brother.

Capt. and Mrs. Bodwell and little daughter, to the regret of everyone in the garrison, have left the post for Captain Bodwell's new station in Washington, where he becomes an officer in the Artillery.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Port Strong, Mass., April 5, 1920.

Rehearsals are under way for a minstrel show at Fort Warren, which is later to be augmented by the best talent in the various other harbor forts and put on in Boston. Winthrop and neighboring towns for recruiting purposes. The coast defense E. and E. officer is selecting a basketball team from the six teams which composed the coast defense basketball league. This team will play a number of practice games with civilian teams in preparation for the championship games at the departmental athletic meet, which is to be held at Camp Devens April 26.

The Fort Andrews Card Club met this week with Lieut. and Mrs. Sanderson. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Schell were week-end guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Chaplain and Mrs. Fraser. Mr. Bruce Sutton, a senior at Cornell Medical School, is spending his Easter vacation with his sister, Mrs. Flagg. Dr. and Mrs. Howell, who have been with Major and Mrs. Hawking for some weeks, have returned to Mrs. Hawking's old home in Ohio. The victorious Fort Andrews basketball team, which boasts a schedule of eighteen Army victories this season, were dined at the Dreyfus Cafeteria in Boston and later taken to the theater on Wednesday night. Speakers at the banquet were Major Willis, the commanding officer, and Lieutenant Flagg, playing coach of the team.

Captain Davis, a graduate of the officers' athletic school at

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

Camp Benning, and Lieutenant Ernest, from Fort Ethan Allen, have reported for duty with the departmental athletic school at Fort Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. Metzger, Miss MacKaye and Mr. MacLean, of Boston, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Horowitz Wednesday. Later Mr. MacLean gave an interesting talk on "American Ideas" to the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Safford are spending the Easter holidays with the Captain's parents in Lexington. Miss Foote had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Horowitz, Capt. and Mrs. Metzger, Miss MacKaye, Captain Cook and Lieutenant Conrad.

Chaplain Harry C. Fraser of the coast defenses presided at the conference of chaplains of the Northeastern Department on March 30. The conference was the guest of Major Hall, Department E, and R. officer, at the Boston city club for luncheon. A representative group of Baptist ministers, from Boston and vicinity, visited the coast defenses last week.

Fort Strong, Mass., April 12, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Grieg had Mrs. Holahan and Miss Foote as guests for luncheon on Friday. The ladies' auxiliary of the Fort Warren Service club is planning an interesting program of activities, most of which will center around their new hostess house.

The Fort Revere minstrel show Saturday night, besides being a very creditable performance, was a fine example of community co-operation. Half of the cast was composed of young ladies from Hull, and the majority of the audience was from the civilian population of the neighborhood.

Fort Andrews had quite a number of visitors for the weekend. Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson had with them the Doctor's mother, Mrs. Sanderson, sr., and Mr. D. E. Pease, father of Mrs. Sanderson. Miss Katherine Schell, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fraser. Major Willis has had as his guest his cousin, Mr. Harrison Steiger, of Boston. Mrs. Ella P. Smith, mother of Lieutenant Smith, has returned from a visit to her old home in Portsmouth, N.H. Major and Mrs. Willis entertained the card club this week. The sympathy of the entire garrison goes out to Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson on the serious illness of their little son.

A feature of the Fort Strong Service club dance last week was some very graceful exhibition dancing. On Wednesday night the Loyal Order of Moose gave a banquet in Boston to Colonel Horowitz and his staff. On Friday the bachelors gave a very jolly bowling party. Present: Col. and Mrs. Horowitz, Capt. and Mrs. Metzger, Capt. and Mrs. Safford, Lieut. and Mrs. Tilton, Misses Foote and MacKaye, Captains Cook and Davis. Lieutenant Conrad and Lamm. Miss Hitchcock, of Washington, D.C., was the week-end guest of Miss Foote.

COAST DEFENSES OF PORTLAND.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 9, 1920.

Col. J. B. Christian and daughter, Miss Frances, are now arrivals at Fort Williams. Colonel Christian is coast defense commander. Mrs. Whitmore entertained the Tuesday bridge club March 30. Mrs. Holcomb and Mrs. Walker won the prizes.

The children of the Sunday school held a special Easter service Sunday afternoon, giving an Easter play. Mr. Carter, of Fort Levett, gave a talk and Mrs. Carter sang an Easter anthem. Among the children taking part were Jack and Jean Walker, Barbara Whitmore and Barbara Jones, of Fort Levett.

On Wednesday evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ruddeil, Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Burdick and Lieutenant Conklin at dinner and bridge. Captain Burdick has returned from Fort Monroe, where he took examinations, and Captain Whittaker from Columbus, Ga., where he has been attending school. Miss Frances Christian, of Fort Williams, was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker on Sunday.

Mrs. Ruddeil entertained the Tuesday bridge club at luncheon. Twelve ladies were present. Prizes were won by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Carter, of Fort Levett, and Mrs. Whitmore. Lieutenant Colonel Walker entertained at a stag supper on Tuesday. An added attraction at the movies Tuesday evening was the music furnished by Miss Clark, of Portland.

U.S.A. GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 31.

Carlisle, Pa., April 10, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Frank R. Keefer entertained at a dinner at their home April 4 for eight guests. They attended the dance given by the Carlisle Club later. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Miller, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with their son, Lieut. Phillips Miller, who has been a patient at this hospital since last September. Lieut. William W. Hendricks, C.E., arrived from Fort McPherson March 27, and will have charge of the shops of the educational department.

The dance given by the Carlisle Club April 4 was well attended by the officers, their wives and friends. The boxing and wrestling show on Wednesday night at the athletic cage was the best of the season. One of the largest crowds of the year turned out to see our boys box and wrestle. The service club on the post is now equal to any in the Army. It is most attractive and well equipped. The Tuesday night dancing classes for the enlisted men have proved very successful. During March and April over 150 men have been taught how to dance. The Friday night enlisted men's dance is the most looked forward to event of the week.

The baseball team representing the post is out for the championship of the Army. The team has put in some hard practice, and is completely uniformed. They are ready to play all Army teams. We wonder what West Point has to say! Army teams desiring to schedule games can get in touch with Charles L. Orstean, director service clubs, manager of the team.

COAST DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE.

Fort Howard, Md., April 11, 1920.

Mrs. F. B. Tyler, of Philadelphia, spent the week on the post the guest of her father, Col. E. L. Gilmer. Mrs. J. C. Larimer, of Bryn Mawr, spent the week-end with Mrs. Tyler. On Thursday night the bridge club met at the home of Col. and Mrs. O. O. Brown. Playing were Major and Mrs. G. E. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. O. R. Edwards, Capt. J. W. Heard, Capt. H. B. Sampson, Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Wolfe, Lieut. C. W. Higgins, Mr. W. E. Wolfe and Col. and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. A. C. Oliver gave a birthday party for her sons Alfred and Lake Saturday afternoon. The children who enjoyed her hospitality were Emily Brown, Eleanor Edwards, Eleanor Roberson, Alice and Margaret Leibowitz, Virginia Jordan, Catherine Glynn, Herbert Dougherty, Alfred Lake, David and John Oliver.

Mr. Robert S. Mead, of Washington, D.C., has been appointed secretary of the service club at Howard. Friday night the "Civilians" of the post and neighboring vicinity gave a dance in the service club. About eighty couples danced.

Miss Emily Townsend, of Louisville, Ky., who has been the guest of her nephew, Capt. J. W. Heard, left Wednesday for

West Point, where she will visit her niece for several weeks. Mr. H. T. Pillans, who recently resigned his commission as captain, Coast Art. Corps, is spending a few days on the post. Mr. and Mrs. Pillans will make their future home in Chicago. Mrs. Pillans and daughter are spending a few months with her parents in Florida.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Washington, D.C., April 12, 1920.

A dance will be given by the personnel of the Construction Division at Wardman Park Inn Friday, April 23, at nine p.m. Guests from outside the division are permitted to attend. Refreshments will be served, and arrangements have been made for quite an elaborate affair.

Capt. John N. Hammond, Q.M.C., has been relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal and assigned assistant constructing quartermaster for Hawaii.

Capt. Stuart C. Leake, Q.M.C., in charge of Military Personnel, receives his discharge April 15 and will resume his former duties as commercial agent for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, with offices at Richmond, Va.

Col. F. E. Lamphere, Q.M.C., in charge of the Engineering Division, has been making an inspection tour of Southern ports and Mexican border projects.

Hearings were begun last week in the post-office at Brooklyn in the condemnation cases for the land at Camp Upton, which are being prosecuted for this division, and the Government's interests are being looked after by Capt. J. H. Ellison, Q.M.C., and William Rand, Esq., of 37 Wall street.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 10, 1920.

Chaplain James E. Duffy returns to-day from a brief leave spent in New York. Major and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained at dinner on Tuesday in compliment to Col. and Mrs. M. D. Turck, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mr. Charles M. Johnson.

Misses Dorothy Gowen, Elizabeth Sweeney, Mary Elizabeth Collins, Julia Gleave, Helene and Betty Lou Gowen, Elsa Marie Thord, Marguerite Moreno, Dorothy Conrad, Mildred Gowen and Felicia Chisholm, Messrs. H. V. Evans, McNay Taylor, George B. Spalding, Donald Smith, John L. De Witt, Howard Cary, Kerwin Malone, Prestley M. Rixey, Jr., Frank Armstrong, Churchill Hutton, Maury Crallie, Dorrance Brown and others of the young people on the post and of the General Staff College enjoyed an informal dancing party on Saturday evening in the hop room of the officers' club, all as guests of Mr. Dorrance Brown.

Major and Mrs. James B. Gowen were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Campbell King, Mrs. James V. Heidt and Major Richard H. Williams. Col. and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadham have as their house guest Miss Sarah Francis Hackley, of Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Hackley is a student at a young ladies' school in the city and spent her spring vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Wadham, and Colonel Wadham on this post.

Messrs. Charles M. Johnson, Haywood and Thomas Roberts entertained fourteen young friends at dinner at the officers' club on Friday. Among their guests were Misses Dorothy Gowen, Elizabeth Tapas, Marion Hannan, Polly Hearn, Mina Walsh and Martha Covington, Messrs. Main Craig, Monroe McCoskey, Charles Stewart and others. Dancing was enjoyed between the courses.

Mr. Russell Leonard Moses, son of Col. and Mrs. George W. Moses, has left to join his parents at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He is attending school preparing for the West Point examination, which he stood at Camp Meade last month with a number of sons of officers serving on this post. Little Miss Cary Walker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Merrittether L. Walker, had a number of young friends in to enjoy an Easter egg hunt on Monday afternoon. The hunt was begun at quarters No. 7, where Col. and Mrs. Walker live, and extended around the yards, in the flower beds and among the bushes, until every little guest had a quantity of beautifully colored eggs. Ice cream, cookies and candy were served.

Major and Mrs. John L. De Witt have been entertaining a nice of Mrs. De Witt, Miss Anna Stockley, from a school in Baltimore for the spring holidays. Wednesday, April 7, was the second birthday anniversary of the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Little Kathleen Constance Gowen, who was the recipient of all good wishes and had her birthday feast in wholesome cookies and ice cream. Miss Anne B. Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves and Mrs. Gleaves, was hostess to a number of young friends on Friday evening. Games, with refreshments and music, made a happy evening for all.

Major and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson have been entertaining as their house guest Miss Martha Covington, of Dallas, Texas. Mrs. John L. De Witt gave a luncheon in compliment to her niece and house guest, Miss Anna Stockley, on Tuesday, entertaining Miss Dorothy Gowen and Mr. John L. De Witt, Jr.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 6, 1920.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler had a dinner at the Naval Base Sunday evening for Miss Margaret Spratling and Lieut. G. B. Erskine, U.S.M.C., whose marriage takes place this evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, Misses Sarah Spratling, Meta Burrage, Katherine Hart, Blanch White, Madeline Schmidt, Louise Green, Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieuts. John H. Featherstone and R. L. Nelson, U.S.M.C., Capts. Nimmo Old and T. O. Whiting, U.S.M.C., Lieuts. Gordon H. Lightner and K. C. Winn (M.C.), U.S.N., and Messrs. Herman Allyn, Johnson Neely and W. W. Old. Following the rehearsal at Trinity Church last evening Miss Spratling had a buffet supper at her home for the bridal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cooke, will leave early in May for New York, thence to Paris to be guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Monsieur and Madame Jules Le Chaux. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke are the parents of Mrs. Harry N. Coates, Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays, of Philadelphia, who are spending the Easter season with Mrs. Kay's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler. Miss Mary B. Jones, of Virginia Beach, Texas, and her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Wilson, U.S.A., at Columbus, N.M.

Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Rosalyn Robinson, of Paris, have arrived to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, Jr., Hedgegate avenue. Mrs. I. I. Yates has returned to her home in the yard after spending a week with Mrs. William L. Pryor in New York. Miss Mary G. Burrage has left to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Ramsey, Charleston, Navy Yard.

Mrs. Frank Laconq (formerly Miss Louise Perkins, of Norfolk) and her daughter, Miss Cornelius Curtis, are spending the Easter holidays in New York. Later Miss Curtis will arrive to be the guest of her grandfather, Mr. Robert Perkins, at his home, York street. Capt. and Mrs. Augustus Norton and family were week-end guests of Mrs. Norton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, Raleigh avenue.

Among those entertaining at the country club Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Omelvens, who had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Traynor, Lieut. and Mrs. Greer A. Duncan and Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Luker.

Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin has left for Lexington, Va., to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Lester Gayle, who are also entertaining for the Easter dances of the Washington and Lee and Virginia Military Institute.

Miss Carroll Collins, of Warrenton, Va. During Mrs. Pamperin's absence her mother, Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, will be the guest of Lieutenant Commander Pamperin, Naval Base.

Comdr. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Mrs. Cresap's mother, Mrs. Charles Nash, Portage. Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Watt, who have been spending the Easter holidays in Annapolis with their son, Madsa. Mor-

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gan Watt, have returned to the yard. Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, U.S.A., has been the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Strubling Marshall, and attended the funeral of his cousin, Comdr. James Paulding Murdock, U.S.N.

Ensign James Donnelly had a dinner on the U.S.S. South Carolina on Thursday for Misses Cora and Eunice Ashburner, Margaret Hunter, Mrs. Charles Collins, Lieut. John Featherstone, U.S.M.C., and some of the ship's officers.

Comdr. G. J. Meyers reported for command of the Sacramento last Tuesday, relieving Comdr. Otto Dowling, who left for Washington in connection with the commission to be sent to Alaska for reference to the coal supply there, of which it is reported he will be the head. The Sacramento will sail soon for the West Indies.

A slight fire occurred in the hold of the Jason, in which coal with oakum on top was loaded. Little damage was done, but the wetting of the coal necessitated the unloading of the coal. The Jason is loading freight for the Pacific.

Chaplain Gay, U.S.N., preached the Easter sermon at the Calvary Baptist church, Portsmouth.

The funeral of Comdr. James Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., was held at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Lieut. J. V. Herin, aid to the commandant, commanded the naval escort and naval post band which preceded the remains to the cemetery, and the honorary pall-bearers were Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, Capt. L. W. Spratling, Comdr. Julian Miller, M.C., U.S.N., and Mr. W. J. Seddon. Active were Messrs. R. S. Marshall, T. E. Dashiel, L. B. Plummer, Collins Hill, Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Holladay, F. L. Crocker and W. D. Faunce.

Over at the yard many workmen are deeply interested in the "Billy Sunday Ship," a model of the U.S.S. South Carolina, which, when finished, will be presented to the famous evangelist. It will be made at the pattern shop under supervision of a committee composed of J. W. Cooper, F. M. Watson and R. E. Davis. It will be seven feet long, twelve inches beam and will be an exact copy of what is called for by the plans of the big fighter, costing the yard workmen about \$1,000.

Mrs. John Nathaniel Heimer, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson at their apartment in the Mercer, has returned to New York.

CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., April 12, 1920.

The dance given Tuesday by the 17th Infantry at the Service Club was a delightful affair. It was given in honor of Capt. Kenneth Bell, former regimental adjutant, who has resigned his commission to enter the oil industry in Texas. The decorations were particularly attractive. A large flag hid the spacious ceiling, the words "Seventeenth Infantry" being sewn thereon in forsythia. The windows and fire-places were well filled with maple blossoms. An excellent punch was served from the largest "bowl" yet seen in the Service. Among the guests enjoying the dancing were Major Gen. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Comdr. and Mrs. Lynn and others of the Naval Academy. Previous to the dance Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, of the 17th Infantry, entertained the distinguished guests from Annapolis.

The dance given at the Red Cross Convalescent House was attended by many young ladies from Washington and Baltimore, chaperoned by Mrs. Moore. The "Soldier Players" of Camp Meade again covered themselves with glory and delighted two large audiences by their skillful acting in "Where the Trail Divides," by Robert Edeson. Mr. John Storey, the dramatic director, and Miss Caroline Leonard, his capable assistant, have discovered a talented recruit, with the performance of Miss Sara Lynn, entertainment at the camp to the "Players."

These notes would be incomplete did they not record the celebration of Easter at this camp. The altar and chancel of the camp chapel were beautifully decorated and the music of exceptional merit. Camp Utilities are to be thanked for the handsome chancel rail and altar cross presented by them to the officiating clergy and communicants. The Easter cards distributed to each person of the command were the gift of the Church Periodical Club of New York city. The flowers which beautified the altar and chancel were purchased by donations given by the officers and soldiers of this camp. Miss Bour, hostess of the Service Club, was treasurer of the fund, and with the assistance of the ladies of the garrison arranged the flowers most tastefully. Each patient at the camp hospital received a potted plant.

The winners in the District rifle and pistol competitions, Olympic Games, 1920, are announced. First Sergt. Joseph P. Walsh, Co. B, 12th Inf., won the rifle, and Capt. George Young, 17th Inf., the pistol competition. The contestants were from Fort Howard, Md., and Camps Holabird and Meade.

This camp welcomed for a moment only Lieut. James W. Dewey, who visited here during the week from Walter Reed Hospital. Lieutenant Dewey was badly wounded in France, and his restoration to full duty is eagerly hoped for by his many friends in this camp.

CAMP SHERMAN.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, April 5, 1920.

The Camp Sherman polo club began active outdoor work on last Wednesday, under supervision of Major General Sturgis and Capt. E. E. Major, camp polo representative. The polo field is being put in shape and a polo cage has been constructed.

Work on the three baseball fields has progressed and several games have been played. It is planned to have a league of twelve teams to play until May 20, when a camp team will be organized to play outside teams, and a smaller camp league will supersede the former one.

A nine-hole golf course, which, though necessarily crude, will at least permit the game to be played in camp, has been laid out for the camp athletic officer, Lieutenant Murrill, and will be ready for use in a short time.

Col. Ivers W. Leonard arrived at Camp Sherman, under orders attaching him to the 2d Infantry.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., April 1, 1920.

With Capt. J. H. Tomb, commanding officer, as guest of honor, the bachelor officers of the Naval Air Station on North Island were hosts at a dinner-dance at the new bachelor officers' barracks on Wednesday. Forty guests were in attendance.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, who has been on an automobile trip to mining properties at Kingman, Ariz., has returned to his home in Coronado. Following the departure of Capt. Fred Berry, U.S.N., for the East to assume command of the U.S.S. MacLeish, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Berry, of Logan, Ill., have returned to their home after spending the winter here at the Potter Apartments to be near their son.

Mrs. Mayfield, wife of Comdr. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., has left for the North to accompany her father, Sheldon Borden, to Rochester, Minn., where the latter will go into a hospital for treatment.

A feature of the observance of Naval Reserve Day here was a race over a mile course between the twelve-oared whaleboat crews from the Minneapolis and Salem, finishing in the order

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named. Lieut. M. R. Browning acted as referee and starter and Lieut. C. King as judge of the course.

Rear Admiral Spencer Wood, U.S.N., and Capt. Edwin H. Dodd, U.S.N., who were here for a short stay, were guests at a luncheon at the Cuyamaca club before the departure of the U.S.S. Minneapolis on Tuesday. Mrs. Spencer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Spencer, U.S.N., has gone to Monterey, Calif., to attend the polo games and visit Mrs. Jane Selby-Hayne, of San Francisco, at the Del Monte.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., April 1, 1920.

Mrs. Rachel Larch entertained at her home in Central with a buffet supper on Friday in honor of Miss Nancy King, an Army nurse, who left on Saturday for Letterman Hospital, San Francisco. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. G. S. Turner, Lieut. Col. E. P. Rockhill, retired, and Mrs. Rockhill, Lieut. Col. George Turner, Capt. George Haughton, Lieutenant Lockwood, retired; Lieutenant Morrissey and Wornall, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Misses Helen O'Connell, Harding, Fenster, Karhu, Mrs. Willis and Mr. Robert Booth.

Capt. and Mrs. George Fletcher entertained a party of thirty on Friday evening. The hosts had a block of seats for the motion picture show at the amusement hall, and after the show had a delicious supper served in their quarters. The guests were Mr. Alderdice of Elyria, Ohio; his brother, Lieut. Lawrence Alderdice; Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Booth Major, and Mesdames Welles, Fox, Thompson, Scott, Wickert and Canning; Col. and Mrs. G. S. Turner, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rockhill, Miss Rachel Larch, Miss Nancy King, Capt. Matthew Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Ranson.

Mrs. E. M. Welles, Jr., on Saturday entertained with bridge for Mesdames Little, Canning, Scott, Fox, Jones, Whiteley and Wickert. Mrs. DeWitt, Miss Margaret DeWitt and Mrs. Harlan Thompson were guests later for tea. Lieut. William Patchell gave a supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Ranson on Saturday in honor of Miss Helen O'Connell, who leaves shortly for her home in Duluth, Minn. Others present were Messes Richard, Ryan, Karhu, Mrs. Raynor, Captain Flegel, Lieutenant Kelly, Black and Wornall. Mrs. Z. T. Vincent, wife of Chaplain Vincent, is the guest of Mrs. Welles. Miss Catharine Bryan, of Philadelphia, arrived on Tuesday to visit her brother, Lieutenant Bryan.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1920.

In celebration of St. Patrick's Day, Capt. and Mrs. Barlow gave a lovely bridge party and supper for Col. and Mrs. Nelson, Col. and Mrs. Charles White, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mesdames Gillis, White and Rose, Lieutenant Cameron, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Rittenhouse and Miss Reardon.

A surprise party was given Miss Emily Dodge in celebration of her birthday anniversary, March 16, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Cavenaugh, whom she is visiting. The evening was spent in dancing. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Norberg, Mrs. Nichols, Misses Helen Guan, Aikin, Clarke, Beardson, Messrs. Dohman, Shaw, Norberg, Segurion, Cavenaugh and Lieutenant McNamee.

Mrs. Reeseman gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Bull, who has just arrived in the post from Honolulu. Those present were Mesdames Cassidy, Berheim, Ogdan, Shaw, Carlton, Smith, White, Harrison, Slaughter, Trigg, Barley, Kennedy, Miss Reardon and Miss Carlton. Col. and Mrs. McDonald and Capt. and Mrs. Ronald Johnson, of Alcatraz, motored down to Saratoga to see the festival of blossoms.

Major Pierce, Med. Corps, sailed on the Mount Vernon as ship's surgeon, March 18, and expects to go to Trieste. Mrs. Dixon gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Renziehausen. Those present were Mesdames Stewart, Harrison, Gillis, Ogdan, White, Riddell, Kendall, McNamara, Malpas, Carlton, Clarke, Jones, Fisher, Crampton, Urquhart, Cawcarr, Phillips, Trap, Misses Clarke, Gunn, Carlton, Dodge and Harrington.

Captain Morrissey has been operated on for appendicitis and is improving rapidly. Captains Stephan and Treat are both patients at Letterman Hospital. Mrs. H. La T. Cavenaugh is spending two weeks at Imperial Beach, visiting Major and Mrs. Hartwell.

Col. and Mrs. Bingham are moving into their new home on Presidio Heights. Mrs. Basil Rittenhouse expects soon to move into her house on Filbert street.

Mrs. Briscoe gave a bridge party at which were present Mesdames Arnold, Allen, Barlow, Brant, Clarke, Wilson, White, Stewart, Johnson, Shaw, Parker, Nelson, Latrobe, Herman, Garrison, Gillis, Foster, Dougherty, C. H. Huffmam, Jones, Carlton, Misses Elizabeth Fee, Clarke, Black, Lesser and Reardon.

The 44th Infantry will miss Capt. and Mrs. Renziehausen and Capt. and Mrs. Nixon. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, of Chicago, visited Major and Mrs. Blasland for ten days. Mrs. Gilbert Alien gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Smythe.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 10, 1920.

Major and Mrs. H. C. Jewett left to-day for Washington and Atlantic City. While in Washington they will be guests of Mrs. Jewett's mother, Mrs. Frank Hume. They will be gone two weeks. Major and Mrs. Jewett entertained twelve guests at dinner last evening, preceding the regular weekly hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd Moore gave an informal supper before the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore were hosts at dinner Thursday in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt and Capt. and Mrs. Alvin Kuper.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Brig. Gen. Arthur Johnson, formerly of this garrison, who is now stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y., will be one of the delegates at the national congress of the D.A.R. in Washington this month. Mrs. Johnson is a member of St. Paul Chapter, D.A.R. Another delegate from St. Paul will be Mrs. George C. Squires, sister of Mrs. E. F. Glenn, wife of Brigadier General Glenn, U.S.A., retired, now living at Columbus, Ohio. Gen. and Mrs. Glenn announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Harold Tyler, of Utica, N.Y. Mr. Tyler, when in the Service, was on General Glenn's staff. Gen. and Mrs. Glenn are well known in local society here. Mrs. Glenn is a sister of Mrs. George C. Squires, of St. Paul.

Lieutenant Long, of Evansville, Ind., is guest at the post for a few days. Miss Polly Walker, who spent the past week with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Walker, has gone to Winnipeg.

The ladies of the post met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, wife of Colonel Gerhardt, to organize the Army Relief Association Branch No. 4. Mrs. Gerhardt is president and Mrs. Edward Taylor secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Lieutenant Thomas, entertained Monday afternoon for the bridge club. Mrs. Oscar I. Straub won the honor. One of the largest dances of the season, given Friday evening in the hostess house, was preceded by a number of

dinner parties. Many guests from the Twin Cities were present.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., April 3, 1920.

Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, and other prominent state and city officials and educators were guests of the 1st Division March 30 at a review and inspection of the camp. The occasion was also taken by Judge Robert W. Bingham, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, to present to the state of Kentucky, through Governor Morrow, the colors given to the 8th Division by school children of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Luncheon was given at the officers' club. The afternoon was spent in an inspection of the educational and vocational schools. On March 28 the last tribute to the sixteen officers and 246 enlisted men of the 1st Field Artillery who died in France was paid by impressive memorial services in the camp gymnasium. The massed bands of the brigade were on the platform. The massed colors of the brigade were placed in the center of the floor. Several officers and chaplains made speeches commemorating the valiant men who fought and died.

More than 2,000 recruits have joined the 1st Division since the beginning of the drive, which started several weeks ago. Recruiting parties are being ordered back to the command, and it is probable that their work will be completed by the end of Easter week. The men who have come to the command are an unusually high type, a large percentage of them having enrolled in the education and recreation classes. Six hundred and ninety-seven 1st Division men left Camp Zachary Taylor this week, having been furloughed to the Reserve. They had served three years with the colors and their total was greater than those of all other classes furnished since the first class year. The total loss to the division in men furloughed to the Reserve and discharged during the month of March is 1,264. Contributions to the memorial fund for the erection at Arlington National Cemetery of a monument to the dead of the division continue to come in, largely from the elements of the command now at Camp Zachary Taylor. The standing of the various regiments and organizations this week shows the 16th Infantry in the lead, with the 28th a close second. These two regiments alone have contributed over \$8,000. Six days pay or its equivalent is being contributed by the officers and men of the organization.

The 1st Division horse show will be held on Camp Zachary Taylor, solo field on June 11 and 12. Col. S. C. Harrison, Jr., is chairman of the general committee, assisted by Lieut. Col. R. C. Rutledge, Majors Clarence N. Jones, R. H. Whitson, Frank W. Milburn and G. H. McCoy, Lieuts. P. C. Fleming and Peyton Winslow. Associate members of the committee are Majors George O'Donnell and Lieut. F. O. Dewey. These serve on the committees of invitation to out-of-town entries: Majors C. M. Jones, R. K. Whitson and G. H. McCoy. The show promises to rival the very successful one held last year in Metzabur, Germany, which was attended by many officers and soldiers from the Allied forces on the Rhine as well as from American divisions in Germany. The schedule committee appointed by the athletic council has reported a completed schedule. The camp is divided into two districts, and ten teams from each will compete for a championship cup for each league. At the conclusion of the league's season a sort of world series will be played by the two winning teams of each league. The 1st Division team will be made up by draft from all the teams in the league. Pvt. H. H. Krause, of the 2d Machine Gun Battalion, whose marked victory at Birmingham, Ala., on March 16 carried with it the championship of the South in the boxing middle-weight class, has returned to camp and is to be presented with the A.A.U. national medal. It is planned to have all the troops assembled at that time. Capt. G. E. Butler, 28th Inf. division athletic officer, has announced that classes will be held in the camp gymnasium for the instruction of soldiers who desire to learn boxing. Three high-class boxing and wrestling instructors are already teaching.

The 1st Division circus and carnival will be held from July 8 to July 11, inclusive. The executive committee of the circus consists of Lieut. Col. Harcourt Harvey, Majors E. F. Ely, J. L. Haskins, George R. O'Donnell, Capt. H. B. Vaughn, W. A. Burgess, Fred W. Lovely, H. C. Brewster, R. E. S. Williamson, Lieuts. T. J. Chrisman, William G. Goch, L. V. Farley, F. E. Coyne, Thomas Dennis. The general committee includes Majors George A. O'Donnell, John L. Haskins, Capt. W. A. Burgess, R. L. Hunter, H. B. Vaughn, L. C. Gladish, Lieuts. T. J. Chrisman, R. J. Wallace, F. E. Coyne, J. H. Landrum, P. B. Pearce, H. C. Demuth, G. I. Rowland, E. W. Godbold, J. L. Cleary, F. A. Smith.

Suggestions for concessions include mystery maze, Cleopatra, dance hall, sleight-of-hand, Hawaiian dances and music, strong man, living statues, gambling hell, illusion show, minstrel show, girl show, games of chance, souvenirs, etc. The expense of the production of each show is to be borne by the concession concerned. Fifty per cent. of the net profits accruing therefrom will be placed in the 1st Division fund and the remainder turned over to the commanding officer of the unit to which the concession pertains. Ten cents will be the maximum price of admission to each show. Each regiment and organization is to furnish one float, one animal cage with a "faked" animal, and one historical horseman. Subjects depicted by the floats should have a significant reference to the regiment or division, and should be constructed with the object of participating in eleven parades. Subjects represented by horsemen should have a particular reference to the history of the United States. Thirty-five dollars is to be allotted for each regiment and separate organization for the construction of a float or animal cage.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, April 3, 1920.

Major James H. Day, 9th Inf., has returned from Camp Benning, Ga., where he has been attending the bayonet school. He has been detailed as instructor at the Southern Department physical training and bayonet school at Camp Travis. Lieut. Col. John L. Jenkins, 9th Inf., has returned from general recruiting duty throughout Texas and Oklahoma.

Mrs. Crockett, wife of Capt. James C. Crockett, 23d Inf., has returned from a trip to Cleveland, Ohio. The Crocketts will move to their new home at 2210 River avenue soon. Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Sanderson have moved from their former residence to 2501 West Travis street. Chaplain Roy H. Parker, 23d Inf., and Mrs. Parker are now living at the Corona Apartments, 820 Avenue C.

Mrs. Scobey, wife of Capt. William B. Scobey, 23d Inf., entertained Mrs. H. A. Eaton and Mrs. F. C. Test at luncheon on March 29. Mrs. Shrum, wife of Lieut. William O. Shrum, 23d Inf., entertained Mrs. F. C. Test, Mrs. William B. Scobey and Mrs. Scobey's mother, Mrs. Brown, at luncheon March 30.

Second Lieut. Nila A. Nost, 5th M.G. Batm., sustained internal injuries when the horse which he was riding slipped and fell with him. Lieutenant Nost is in the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

Lieut. R. H. Bacon, 15th F.A., and Mrs. Bacon entertained informally Thursday evening for Miss Oliveau Wise, Miss Lucille Witherspoon, Lieut. C. G. Anthony and Lieut. S. D. Ringador, 15th F.A. Capt. Douglas Lawson, 15th F.A., entertained at dinner at the country club April 3 for Miss Welland Sharpe, Miss Mary Stuart Winter and her house guest, Miss Matthews, Miss Jeanette Wagstein, Miss Adelaid Campbell, Col. J. R. Davis, Major E. E. McNulty, Major George H. Weems and Lieut. David Loring.

The following officers and ladies of the Division attended the picnic given by Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson at New Braunfels on March 31: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. D. Bruce, Major and Mrs. R. O. Annin, Major George H. Weems, Capt. J. J. Atkinson, Capt. Douglas Lawson and 1st Lieut. David Loring, Jr. The party, consisting of about forty members, motored to Landa Park, where swimming was enjoyed during the afternoon. The picnic supper was held in the park pavilion and afterward dancing was enjoyed until 8:30, when the party started home. An orchestra from the 14th Cavalry furnished excellent music.

Mrs. N. B. Howes, wife of Major Howes, Division Headquarters, returned April 4 from Akron, Ohio, where she has been visiting relatives for the past month.

The Division has received 142 recruits during the past week. About fifty per cent. of the men have had previous

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service and average about nineteen years of age. The majority of these men enlisted at Camp Devens, Fort Slocum and Fort Thomas, Ky., and were sent to the 2d Division for assignment.

Camp Travis, Texas, April 10, 1920.

The home of Col. and Mrs. John L. Jenkins was the scene of a delightful luncheon when Mrs. Jenkins entertained about forty friends, April 7. Among those present from the 2d Division were Mesdames Harbord, Myers, Pendleton, Eaton, Test, Bruce, Fleming and Cooley.

An area of 100 acres adjoining Camp Travis, about twelve acres of which is already under cultivation, has been allocated to the Camp Travis School of Agriculture. The institution will be operated under the supervision of Lieut. Col. William E. Finzer, E. and R. officer of Camp Travis and the 2d Division, with Clayton E. Foster, a graduate of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, in direct charge as instructor. During the first semester, which will begin June 1, a course in horticulture will be given. Instruction in vegetable gardening, plant propagation, nursery practices, landscape gardening and floriculture will make up the course. After June 1 the remainder of the year will be devoted to military training. Next year Mr. Foster proposes to establish classes in animal husbandry and agricultural engineering.

Crack shots of the 2d Division, who are aspirants to places on the U.S. rifle team, which will compete in the Olympic games at Antwerp this summer, have begun practice on the Camp Bullis target range near Leon Springs.

A rest camp has been established at Landa Park, New Braunfels, by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, for the use of Camp Travis and the 2d Division, and was opened April 10. Two hundred men and ten officers will be permitted to spend Saturdays and Sundays of each week at the camp. Landa Park affords many recreational features such as dancing and excelling bath. Arrangements have been made for meals at a nominal charge.

In addition to the ten service clubs already in operation, plans are being made to establish two more, one at the Camp Bullis target range and one in the area occupied by the families of married enlisted men living in Camp Travis. The attendance at the Liberty Theater has been exceptionally good owing to the high class of films being shown. During the last five-week period an average attendance of 560 has been reported. Baseball is the predominating sport now, although swimming, polo, tennis and basketball are receiving considerable attention after 3:30 p.m. daily, and every afternoon the entire camp area is covered with soldiers indulging in their favorite sport. A camp baseball team has been organized and about forty-five men are trying out for positions. The camp swimming pool draws about 200 swimmers daily and is proving very popular with the approach of warm weather. The pool is filled with pure, artesian water and changed each day. Several organizations have formed polo teams and soon will commence playing on the new field north of camp. Corporal "Billy" Cosmos and Pvt. Frankie Martin, 12th Field Art., give instruction in boxing each afternoon at the Service Club, where rings have been constructed. Ten new tennis courts have been constructed and about sixty players have turned out.

FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 7, 1920.

The announcement of the awarding of decorations to Major Gen. John L. Hines and Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt was received at Camp Dodge with great interest. The D.S.C. was granted to Major-General Hines, division commander, and Brigadier General Babbitt received the D.S.M. Lieut. Col. H. W. Stines, division judge advocate, has received a citation from the French government. Col. Ralph Parrott has arrived at Camp Dodge to assume the duties of adjutant of the 4th Division. Captain Ayers, 47th Inf., has returned to his regiment after a period of illness at Fort Sheridan hospital.

The Central Department pistol and rifle competition at Camp Taylor yielded five places to the 4th Division. In the pistol match first place was won by Sergeant Cook, 77th F.A., and second place by Lieutenant Spangler, 47th Inf. The 4th Division winners in the rifle match were: Lieutenant Tupper, 39th Inf., 6th; Sergeant Gibney, 4th Engrs., 7th; Lieutenant Spangler, 47th Inf., 10th.

Capt. George A. Hunt, 39th Inf., returned on Thursday from a short visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Christian, at Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. Thomas Stark, now of the 15th Infantry in China, but formerly at Camp Dodge, has recently advised his friends here of his arrival in the Orient with his bride. Both Lieut. and Mrs. Stark were extensively acquainted throughout the 4th Division.

Quarters have been provided for officers and their families in the area in the neighborhood of the camp hospital. The new arrangements have been made most attractive.

The History of the 39th U.S. Infantry has been published and is being distributed from the headquarters of the regiment at Camp Dodge. The 47th Infantry History has been completed and is being distributed from regimental headquarters.

Major Sawbridge, 13th F.A., was in the lead at the end of the recruiting campaign with the largest number of men enlisted for all stations.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 10, 1920.

With the return of many officers from recruiting duty and other special details, renewed interest has been shown in numerous organizations of the Division. The completion of the organization of the officers' club of the 39th Infantry dates from the past week, although plans were made for a club before the departure of many of the officers of the regiment for duty at Gary in January and February. The executive council consists of Colonel McCook, president; Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, Captains Gregg and Lennon and Lieutenant Williams.

The mess club of the 4th M.P. Co. has been reorganized to include the following: Major J. G. Byr, Capts. C. E. Peil, F. N. Clark, J. P. Farrell, D. Townsend, W. B. Parsons, J. L. Autrey and Lieutenants Trenholm, Anderson, Walker and Henderson. The 7th Brigade officers' basketball team defeated the team of the 8th Brigade in a hot game Wednesday evening. The officers of the Artillery Brigade have organized a team to contest the camp championship.

Friday was ladies' day at the Divisional Schools and a large attendance of members of the women's military league were escorted through the various departments during the afternoon session.

Colonel Rothwell, from the Fort Leavenworth Schools, delivered a lecture to the officers of the Division on Wednesday on the subject of "Liaison," bearing chiefly on signal communication in the Division command. Col. Paul H. McCook, (Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

29th Inf., has been instructing the officers of the regiment in equitation. The cross-country rides of the mounted parties have developed into tactical rides, with exceptional opportunities for actual observations for military problems.

3D DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., April 10, 1920.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Harris gave a pleasant riding picnic on the afternoon of April 3. Major and Mrs. Harris, Major Glenn Brown, Mrs. Nat Pendleton, Lieutenant Wolfe, Mrs. R. O. Sears, Major G. S. Taylor, Major and Mrs. W. G. Carthart and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman rode from the Remount Depot to the town of Cato, and back to a spring about three miles out in the woods from the Remount. There a delicious supper was served, around a camp fire; the party rode home by moonlight.

Major C. A. Davis entertained at the country club on Saturday at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Norton, Major Prescott, Majors and Mrs. Force, Hutchings, Edwards and W. O. Poage, Capt. and Mrs. Barberly, Lieut. Col. G. M. Allen, Captain Lewis and Miss Johnson.

The Argonne Baseball League opened on Saturday, when the 15th Field Artillery whipped the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, 11-6. On Tuesday, the 30th and the 7th Infantries fought out in ten innings the best game yet played on Miller Field. The 30th finally won by a score of 2-1. The 38th, the Rock of the Marne Infantry, won their second victory in the Marne League on Friday by a score of 18-7, against the Military Police.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis returned on Sunday from Milwaukee, bringing her mother, Mrs. Balding, with her. There are now four generations represented in the General's home, Mrs. Balding the great-grandmother, Mrs. Lewis the grandmother, Mrs. Newman the mother, and Edward Lewis Newman the baby boy.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Captain Walter Moore, adjutant 7th Inf., is in the post hospital, recovering from influenza and pneumonia. Mrs. G. E. Lovell entertained about thirty-five ladies at progressive bridge on Thursday afternoon at the Visitors' House. Mrs. A. D. Newman was the guest of honor. A number of ladies dropped in at 4:30.

Mrs. Arthur Waters is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Van Etten, in Little Rock, while Captain Waters is at Fort Sill. Mrs. Irwin, mother of Capt. Burr Polk Irwin, 30th Inf., is here visiting her son and daughter-in-law. She will return shortly to her home in Quincy, Ill. A dancing party was given in honor of Miss Dorothy Cumming by Miss Margaret McNair, in Little Rock, on Wednesday evening. Besides Mrs. and Miss Cumming, there went in from the division Chaplain Evans, Captain Hough, and Lieutenants Cumming, Searle, Floyd and Smith.

Major and Mrs. N. E. Collen, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Collins and Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts registered at the Hotel Belmont this week. The officers all are in the 4th Infantry, and have just come in from recruiting duty. Col. and Mrs. E. G. Peyton entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Turner, Graham, Coleman, Captain Thebaud and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Woodbridge from Little Rock.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waterman and Major and Mrs. J. A. Force were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Grant, 76th F.A., at the Hotel Marion on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart Elliott entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Capt. N. L. Baldwin and Capt. J. J. Miller at dinner on Friday. Later the party went to a dance at the Visitors' House, given for the officers of the division. Many people came out from town, and the rooms were beautifully decorated. The music was by an orchestra from town. Miss Dorothy Cumming did some beautiful solo dancing during the intermission.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., April 5, 1920.

A letter has just been received from the 7th Division club in Chicago telling of the completion of the organization of the club and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The aim of this organization is to unite and weld into firm friendship the association formed by all who have been or are serving in any of the various organizations of the 7th Division, U.S. Army, and to perpetuate the memories and history of this service. The officers are: Charles Levinson, formerly a member of 56th Inf., president; L. N. Eckhart, formerly a member of 80th F.A. vice president; Anton Mussil, formerly a member of 80th F.A. secretary; H. Raymond Hughes, formerly a member of 34th Inf., treasurer. Major W. F. Zelenak, M.C., U.S.A., was elected honorary president.

Starting with a band concert by the consolidated 7th Division band at 9 a.m., Camp Funston will present a program on the first of May, which will last well into the afternoon. An address by the dean of the University of Kansas, a Maypole dance and mounted events will be the chief attraction for the morning. In the afternoon there will be a track meet, a ball game and more mounted events. The program is in the hands of the ground committee, of which Lieutenant Colonel French is chairman, and no effort is being spared to make it a big attraction.

Additional quarters for the use of the married soldiers of the camp have been made available during the past week. Buildings formerly used as barracks are being converted into six sets of quarters each.

Colonel Tobin, camp supply officer, has been awarded the D.S.M. His citation reads: "The D.S.M. is awarded Col. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As commander of the Army Artillery Park of the 1st Army, A.E.F., by his broad grasp of the prob-

lems of the ammunition supply, he contributed in a marked degree to the solution of this most difficult problem and also to the success of the Artillery of the 1st Army during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives."

First Lieut. Raymond Orr, formerly 64th Inf., left this week for Laredo, Texas, where he will take up his duties with the 37th Infantry. He has been with the Division since its organization and while in Europe served as a captain in the 64th. His many friends wish him the best of luck with his new regiment.

A baby girl was born on Sunday morning to Major and Mrs. Crawford. Capt. John C. Gray, 55th Inf., and Mrs. Gray announce the birth of a son, John C. Gray, Jr., at Gettysburg, Pa., March 29.

The dancing classes conducted by the E. and R. are the hit of the season. They draw unusually large crowds. One hundred and fifty soldiers attend the classes.

Colonel McNabb gave a most interesting talk to the officers and enlisted men of the Division on the subject of "Musketry Training."

An extremely severe snow storm struck this portion of Kansas last Saturday. It snowed continuously from about ten o'clock in the morning until about daylight Sunday. The snow was piled into huge drifts by the high wind, completely blocking all traffic on the interurban railway, and seriously handicapping the train schedule of the Union Pacific Railroad. The weight of the snow caused the collapse of a large flat roof on one of the store buildings of the zone. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 3, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram and Capt. and Mrs. Marshall Randall were among the patrons of the junior prom given at the Hotel Utah last week. Capt. H. C. Jorgenson, M.C., and Mrs. Jorgenson, who left Salt Lake a few weeks ago for their new station, are now settled at Fort Baker, San Francisco. Mrs. A. J. McDonald entertained a party of young girls at her quarters last week in compliment to Miss Dottie Felt, who is to be married shortly. Mrs. Clarence Kingman assisted the hostess.

Mrs. Leslie Woodruff Snow has returned from Fort Crook, Neb., where she spent some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Van Studdiford.

Capt. R. M. Thomas, commanding the junior organizations of the B.O.T.C., has sent a list of 118 boys from the Salt Lake high schools to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, of the Western Department, for the infantry training camp at Camp Kearny in July.

Lieut. Gordon Van Alstyne, of the Air Service, who returned to private life only last fall, died at his home in Salt Lake March 26.

Band Leader Arthur A. Jason, formerly director of the 47th Infantry band, has reported to Major W. M. Goodale, education and recreation officer at Fort Douglas, to take charge of the vocational school of music which will be opened shortly in building 56-A.

Orders abolishing the war prison camp at the post were received recently from Washington, but as there are still half a hundred interned prisoners, the abandonment will be somewhat delayed, pending their discharge.

Lieut. Thomas G. Odell, M.C., U.S.N., is home after a long period of absence on duty in various places, much of the time on the Mount Vernon out of Boston. He is on duty here with the naval recruiting depot.

Capt. H. C. Billings, of the office of Assistant Secretary of War, has been making a tour of the state with a view to establishing welfare stations for former Service men in every city and town in Utah.

The cadets of the East, West and Junior high schools of the city were reviewed last week by Captain McNamara, assistant to Captain Moor N. Falls, who was expected for the review. Capt. Samuel M. Parker has reported for duty under Capt. R. M. Thomas, of the Salt Lake schools, and Capt. and Mrs. Parker and children are at home at the Newhouse Hotel. Mrs. Jiacomini, wife of Lieutenant Jiacomini, formerly stationed at the post, was a visitor in the city last week on her way to join Lieutenant Jiacomini on the coast.

Comdr. R. R. Mann, of the naval recruiting bureau, has returned from a "cruise" through the southern part of the state with the flagship Utah, which is a unique ship mounted on an automobile for recruiting purposes.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, March 26, 1920.

Once perhaps in a lifetime there is something to write about from this uninhabited part of the world, and that something happened this winter. The bay of Valdez froze over for the first time in twenty-two years, and the town of Valdez, as well as Fort Liscom, was cut off from all communication from the outside world for several days. No boats could enter the harbor, and the harbor boat, Lieut. C. V. Donaldson, was frozen in at the dock. About \$15,000 damage was done to the docks and boats in the bay. Fort Liscom escaped with only a few piling knocked out and a few scars on the Donaldson. The damage would have been much greater had not the Revenue Cutter Algonquin come to the rescue, at the request of Capt. Philip Overstreet, commanding officer at this station. The Algonquin cut the ice up to a great extent, and with the assistance of a Lowe River wind the bay was clear in a couple of days.

Captain Overstreet gave a midnight luncheon to the officers of the Algonquin at his quarters on March 19, after the Algonquin had finished a very hard day's struggle in the ice. The members of the Tillicum Club, Valdez, gave a reception in honor of the officers of the Algonquin on March 20. Other guests were the officers from Fort Liscom, Major Huston, commanding 1st Service Signal Company at Valdez, and their wives. It was very much enjoyed by all present.

Due to Cir. 75, War Dept., 1920, the post has lost quite a few men in the past week, those going being practically all the old soldiers of Company F, 21st Inf. Sergeant Regan, Q.M.C., directed a vaudeville show of six acts at the post on the evening of March 17, and it was such a success that the people of Valdez requested that it be given for their benefit at that place. It was given on March 20 with great success financially to the members of the company. Fort Liscom is leading in the bowling contest of the different organizations in Alaska, the scores being wired from station to station.

We have only had thirty feet of snow this winter, with a promise of five feet more in April. To substantiate this Corp. Marvin D. Williams, post photographer, has taken a number of views to let people see what snow looks like. The garrison is standing revetted and retreat by daylight once more.

Lieut. Thomas Cherry just returned from a trip to Fairbank and reports that double-end horse-drawn transportation is very slow, it taking him five weeks to make the trip; and that if Congress does not do something for travel in Alaska it will take all the money one draws to live on a trip like that. Roadhouse charge \$2 a meal and \$1 for lodging. He left on the S.S. Alameda for Fort George Wright, Wash., to take examination for permanent appointment in the Regular Service, and will return to Fort Liscom in about four weeks. Mrs. Dikes, wife of Lieut. James L. Dikes, post adjutant, is very sick at her home in Los Angeles, Calif., where she is visiting her mother.

The charter for the American Legion was received and a post established, named in honor of one of the former officers of the 21st Infantry who was killed in France during the war—John R. Boal Camp, No. 7. About seventy members in the camp at present, with a promise of several more in the near future.

With our thirty feet of snowfall we have been pretty busy during the winter keeping the roadways open and the paths leading to the quarters of the officers and enlisted men, and our trench system would turn Von Hindenburg green with envy. At night we have plenty of time for reading (if we have lights). We are especially interested in the pay bill and hope Congress will do something for our benefit, as the pay of civilians in this part of the world is an inducement for any one

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CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, March 29, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Tate, who have been stationed at Corozal for the past two and one-half years, left for the States this week on the Northern Pacific. Monday evening at Corozal a delightful ball was given in their honor by the officers of the post. The club room was beautifully decorated and a large number attended. Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy were hosts for a farewell dinner on Thursday at Quarry Heights in honor of Col. and Mrs. Tate. Besides the guests of honor, they entertained Col. and Mrs. Wildrick, Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Sterling and Colonel Newcome.

Capt. Earl P. Jessop, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jessop arrived last week on the Northern Pacific. Captain Jessop is to succeed Captain Sergeant as marine superintendent of the Panama Canal. The Jessops on their arrival were guests of Col. and Mrs. Hicks of Quarry Heights for a few days. Miss Walker, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Beukema, at Quarry Heights, left for the States on the Panama Monday.

Mrs. Breycroft and Mrs. Vreeland entertained at dinner at the Hotel Tivoli Saturday preceding the Tivoli Club dance. The guests included Gov. and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Goethals, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Col. and Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Porter, Misses Anita and Rosita Ehman, Miss Frances Murray, Hon. Clarence Hewes, Judge Hanan, Captain Newman, Lieutenant Zerbe, Mrs. David Potter, guest of Col. and Mrs. Craig, sailed for Jamaica this week on the Santa Marta.

Mrs. Squalls, wife of Colonel Squalls, superintendent of Colon Hospital, entertained for her house guests, Mrs. Wallace and Miss Wallace, at tea on Tuesday. The guests were Mrs. Butz and her sister, Miss Joiner, of Fort Sherman, Mrs. Cloke, Mrs. Carrington and Mrs. Cygan of Fort De Lesseps, Mrs. Young, of the submarine base, and Mrs. Haas, Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Liarson, of Fort Sherman, Mrs. McCarthy and Miss Taylor, of Colon Beach, Mesdames Herne, Vance, Taylor, Drier, Wilson, Ferguson, Humphries, Byrd, de Boissiere and Zane, of Cristobal.

Major Gen. and Mrs. David Shanks, and also a Congressional party of thirty-four, arrived on the Northern Pacific to spend a few days on the Isthmus. On Tuesday at the Tivoli Capt. and Mrs. Jessop and Mr. Mackay were dinner guests of Congressman and Mrs. Edmunds. Lieut. and Mrs. Howe, of Fort Amador, are the proud parents of a son and heir, born at the Santo Tomas Hospital this week. Lieutenant Howe, who is in the aid to Admiral Johnston, and Mrs. Howe have been on the Isthmus for over a year.

Sailing for the States yesterday were Mrs. Moffet, Mrs. Payne, Miss Payne and Mrs. Taylor, of Indiana, and Miss Windish, of Cincinnati, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Middleton at Corozal. Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Olivia Blake and Capt. Daniel Pullen, which will take place Tuesday, April 6, at the Chapel of St. Luke at Ancon. The Amador bridge club met Thursday with Mrs. Jackson. Those who played were Mesdames Steele, H. B. Day, J. B. Day, Chase, Jackson, Paige, Irvine, Bacon, Mickelson, Hatchett, Read and O'Connell.

The Corozal bridge club met Thursday at Mrs. Munroe's quarters. Present were Mesdames Newman, Simpson, Eide-miller, Tillsop, Montgomery, Harris and Miss Weber and Miss Randall. Miss Elsie Stone of Gatun is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Blackburn in Ancon.

Mrs. Lawton, wife of Major Lawton, U.S.A., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Grubbs. The little Lawton girl is in the Ancon Hospital with bronchitis. Mrs. Blackburn entertained at a sewing party on Friday for Miss Katherine Harding, who will be married shortly. The guests spent the morning hemming dish-towels, darning clothes, sewing on tape, etc., after which a delicious luncheon was served. The guests were Mrs. and Miss Harding, Mesdames Goethals, Whitley Head, Breycroft, Fisher, Clear, Hamilton, Vreeland, Goldthwaite, Feuilli, Porter, Curry, Miss Sadler, and Miss Stone, of Gatun.

Sailing on the Great Northern yesterday was Miss Jenison, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Hoskins at Amador for several months. Mrs. Hill, of Fort Amador, was hostess for tea Friday for Mesdames Steele, Lundein, Bacon, Irvine, Holmer, Boyd, Chase, sr. and jr., Mickelson, Cassard, O'Connell, Paige, Jackson, Brabson, Sperry, Bunker, Read, Underwood, Prager, Seymour, Hatchett, Hayes and Mesdames Steele, Gibson and Landers.

Mrs. Jorge Boyd entertained at tea Friday for Mesdames Harding, Goethals, Kennedy, Sterling, Head, Kintner, Clear, Goldthwaite, Breycroft, Vreeland, De Sable, Hamilton, Potter, Whitley, Alfaro, Blake, Craig, Wright, Banta, Miss Sadler and Miss Blackman.

Capt. and Mrs. Jessop, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent and Col. and Mrs. Hicks were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner at dinner last evening at the Kintners' quarters on Balboa Heights, Bridge was enjoyed by the guests after dinner.

Mrs. Goethals, who arrived on the Isthmus this week, has been honor guest at a number of parties, including a dinner by Col. and Mrs. Holmer at Amador Friday for Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Lundein, Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Boyd, Mrs. Sterling, Admiral Johnston and Lieutenant Howe.

Col. and Mrs. Berry were hosts at a farewell dinner for Col. and Mrs. Tate on Monday. Mrs. Deebble and the Misses Deebble, mother and sisters of Captain Deebble, who have had quarters at Fort Amador, have moved to Fort Sherman, as Captain Deebble has been transferred there.

Major and Mrs. George M. Parker entertained at dinner Tuesday at Gatun for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morse of Minneapolis and Major and Mrs. McGhee, Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, of Gatun, were among those sailing on the Northern Pacific Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morse and son Ellsworth, who have been visiting Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse for three weeks, sailed for the States Friday.

Major Gen. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks and their daughter, Mrs. Chamberlain, were guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, of Gatun, on Monday.

Mrs. Lillian Maigne, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs.



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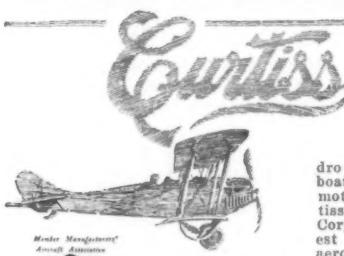
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Robert S. Miller for three months, sailed Thursday for the States. Mrs. B. C. Morse, Mrs. George M. Parker, Mrs. Robert S. Miller and Mrs. Lillia Maigne were guests of Mrs. Drier, of Colonia at tea Friday. Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., of Gutten, were at home for tea in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine, who sailed for the States Thursday. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Drier, Major and Mrs. McGhee, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, Mrs. Lillia Maigne, Capt. and Mrs. Talmadge Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Seneff, Lieut. and Mrs. John Hall, Captain Little and Thorne, Lieutenants Harding, Gates, Bashore and Hubbard.

The Gutten card club met Tuesday at the officers' club with Mrs. Fred B. Rogers as hostess. Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Seneff on Wednesday. Miss Jessie Morse and Miss Harriette Morse were dinner guests on board the destroyer McCawley Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine and Miss Marsh were dinner guests of Lieutenant Bashore at the Strangers' Club Monday.

NOTES FROM THE 15TH INFANTRY

Tientsin, China, March 7, 1920.

The following notes are taken from The Sentinel, organ of this unit:

Lieutenants Hinde, Boothby and Merritt have arrived from Vladivostok, where they have been on duty for the last eighteen months with the Engineers. They are the advance guard of the staff of J. F. Stevens, who has been in charge of American railway operations in Siberia. Capt. R. A. McClure celebrated a birthday on March 2 with a birthday cake, which bore thirty candles. Lieutenants Carter, Gibney, Mitchell, Bonwell, Kehoe, McGiffert and Dunkleberg have been ordered up for promotion to second lieutenant.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Doble gave a bridge and poker party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry N. Rising on March 1. Colonel Morrow has given the ladies of this station permission to

ride the four Government ponies, a privilege of which a number of ladies have availed themselves.

Washington's Birthday was enthusiastically celebrated at the post. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Moore and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Ketchum had a table at the Astor Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. R. A. McClure were guests of U.S. Comdg General Fuller and Mrs. Fuller. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel O. Neff were guests of Mr. Collins also at the Astor. The regimental athletic representatives that went to Manila to compete in the athletic tournament returned on the Army troopship Warren. They got everything there except what they went after. The regimental roster shows that 1,155 enlisted men are doing duty here now. The smallest company contains sixty-five men. Concerning this The Sentinel observes: "It is interesting to know that the 15th Infantry has two hundred more men than any infantry regiment now serving in the U.S."

NOTES FROM THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

Coblenz, Germany, March 14, 1920.

The Commanding General and Mrs. Allen and the Allied representatives on the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission were dinner guests of M. Edward Rolin-Jacquemyns and Mme. Rolin-Jacquemyns at their Coblenz residence last evening. Appropriate toasts to the American forces and to Belgium were exchanged by the Belgian High Commissioner and General Allen in the remarks following the dinner. Twenty-six officers on duty with civil affairs attended the dinner given in honor of Major Vernon Evans last Tuesday at the Coblenz Hof. Major Evans leaves for the States on the Antigone.

Col. and Mrs. Huff entertained at dinner at the Coblenz Hof on Tuesday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Grier, Major and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Potter, Miss Cleveland, Major McDonald, Major Evans, Major Pinkerton and Captain Allen. In honor of the Army nurses who are leaving for the States next week a special dance was given at Pansy Bower, the new Red Cross hut, Tuesday night. A large number of officers from the A.F. in G. Headquarters and from the base hospital were present. Colonel Van Schaick left Wednesday on a business trip to Paris. He was accompanied by Mrs. Van Schaick. Miss Gladys Easterbrook entertained her Sunday school class at her billet Friday evening. After the games and dancing the hostess served a supper. In the center of the table was a huge Jack Horner pie, which contained favors for all the guests. The young people present were Jim and Betsy Sladen, Barbara Noyes, Alice Heft, Winston Titus, Jantha Stone, Jim Grier, Lucille Reed, Raymond and Betty Horsfelt, Gordon Sheen and Henry Conrad.

The Wednesday and Saturday night dances at the officers' club are the main social events of the week and are always well attended. They are usually preceded by many dinner parties. Last evening Miss Eileen Johnson was hostess at a dinner party in the club dining room. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, of the British army at Cologne, Misses Maybin, Sloan, Moore, Alecock, Fayer and Cross, Mile. Bonchier, Captain de Krebeck, of the French army, Captain Hashbrook, Lieutenants Matson, George, Hailstone and Krause, of the U.S. Army, Lieutenants Pelle and Tournier and Mr. Callendar.

There is always fine music at the Sunday morning services conducted by Chaplain Easterbrook in the chapel of the Grand Palace. This morning Miss Dalgren, the "Y" soloist of this area, sang a special arrangement of the Twenty-third Psalm, and Miss Fardon and Miss Dalgren sang as a duet "The Wanderer."

Coblenz, Germany, March 21, 1920.

Lieutenant General Drubbel, territorial commander in Belgium, and Madame Drubbel and the General Staff arrived Wednesday from Antwerp by automobile. They were escorted by the Mounted Detachment to Clemenz Platz, where the 2d Battalion of the 8th Infantry and the 8th Infantry band were reviewed by General Drubbel and General Allen. Following the review Gen. and Madame Drubbel were luncheon guests of Gen. and Mrs. Allen. The party returned to Belgium the same afternoon. The Commanding General, accompanied by Colonel Peek and Captain Allen, left Wednesday night for Paris for a conference with the American Ambassador and Allied officials at the French capital.

Capt. Stanley A. Thompson, who left this week with Overseas Casual Co. No. 8, en route to the States, will return to the Rhineland after spending seven days' leave at his home. Lieutenant Tanner has been granted a thirty-day leave, which he will spend in the States. Mrs. J. W. Hanson, mother-in-law of Lieut. R. P. Bell, and Lieutenant Bell's four-year-old daughter arrived on the Pocohontas the 18th. Mrs. Bell has been here for several months.

At Metternich on Wednesday evening a concert and dance were given in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Schimelfenig. The grand march was led by Colonel Schimelfenig and Mrs. Crane. The detachment, which the Colonel is leaving, presented him with several handsome gifts. Mrs. Peckham, of Washington, D.C., was guest of honor Thursday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Swindler at her billet in Lennistrasse. Mrs. Peckham came to Europe last week on the Lapland and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McLean, wife of Major H. C. McLean. Captain Bleicher left Thursday for Italy, where he will spend ten days' leave.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., Feb. 20, 1920.

The following items are based on news contained in the Guam News-Letter of February:

The Guam fair, preparations for which had been in progress for several months, and which Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., governor of Guam, and other Navy officers as well as several marine officers of the station did much to make a success, opened on Feb. 12 and closed three days later "amid a blaze of glory," as one Guanite expressed it. In speaking of the fair the News-Letter says, in part: "On the fair grounds were all sorts of booths containing concessions at which refreshments, amusement or personal adornments could be purchased. There were also buildings in which agriculture, live stock and domestic science and art exhibits, not to mention the exhibits of the boys' and girls' clubs, were on display. Sports and games of the comical variety took place during all three days, and there was one hour set aside each day for exhibition drills of the Guam Militia, an organization by no means to be slighted. There were also hand concerts and races, beautiful fireworks at night, and dances at which both old and young enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The last night of the fair was marked by a torchlight parade in which the Guam giant and giantess played conspicuous parts in amusing the spectators. This was followed by a grand carnival and masked ball in Dorn Hall, the dancing pavilion. Many clever and amusing costumes were worn by the revelers, among which were several commemorating St. Valentine's Day were observed. Joy marked the reign of Queen Maria the First up to the close of the fair. Great credit must be given to all connected with the fair and especially to the present Chief of Industries, Lieut. William F. Brown, of the Marine Corps, who devoted his untiring efforts for many months to making the fair a splendid success."

Among the passengers arriving from Manila on the Army transport Liscum on Jan. 16 was Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robnett, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robnett, and Lieut. L. H. Pryor, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pryor. By the Army transport Sherman, which came into port on Feb. 4 from Manila and sailed the same day for San Francisco, were Capt. L. G. Melville, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. E. O. Ames and child, family of Captain Ames, U.S.M.C., on duty here. Sailing from Guam for the States on the Sherman were Major J. R. Henley, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Henley and two children; Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Daly, U.S.N., Mrs. Daly and child; Capt. J. T. Smith, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. J. E. Hodgman, mother of Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Hodgman, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. F. Brown, and fifty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates, U.S.M.C. The U.S.S. Pensacola, which arrived from San Francisco on Feb. 15, brought as passengers Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thomas. The ship sailed on Feb. 11 for Manila, Lieut. A. Sinamar, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sinamar being aboard.

At the reception on Feb. 4 following the wedding on Feb. 5 of Miss Maria Blas Espinoza to Mr. Juan Reyes Manibusan, a

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fandango having been held at the home of Miss Espinoza together with the reception, and also a fandango later the same evening at the home of the bridegroom, the following officers and their ladies were present: Governor and Mrs. Gilmer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hodgman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robnett, Lieut. and Mrs. D. L. Cohen, Lieut. and Mrs. Sinamar, Lieut. and Mrs. E. O. Lowry, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Giles Bishop, jr., Capt. Hugh Shippey and D. R. Fox, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Inman, U.S.M.C. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Guam.

NOTES FROM AMERICAN SAMOA.

U.S. Naval Station, Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa, Feb. 28, 1920.

The following news items are taken from the February issue of O le Fa'atou, the Government publication:

Ever since his inauguration as chief executive of Samos it has been the desire of Capt. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa, to visit all the islands under his authority and to become personally acquainted with their people and existing conditions. It was not until recently, however, that the press of work at the U.S. Naval Station permitted him to leave Pago Pago. On Jan. 10 the Governor embarked on the U.S.S. Fortune, accompanied by Lieut. W. C. Ives, Med. Corps, and Chaplain Herbert Dumstrey, U.S.N., and sailed for Tau, island of Manua, of the Samoan group. At the same time the U.S.S. Samoa, in command of Lieut. W. A. MacDonald, also left in company with the Fortune, having on board several other white men and about 100 natives. Both ships arrived at Tau the following day and were received by the native district governor. A large reception was given in honor of Governor Terhune, who explained the reasons for and the method of taking the U.S. census, as well as the importance of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox, a practical demonstration of vaccination being given by men of the Navy Hospital Corps.

(Continued on next page.)

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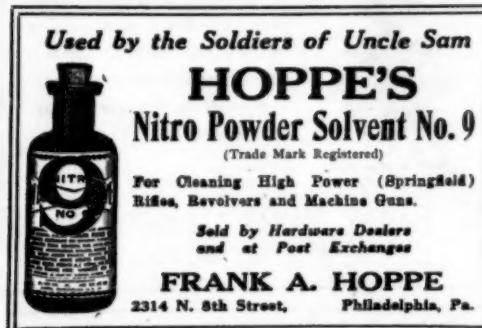
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(Continued from preceding page.)
The following day the Fortune steamed out of the harbor for Rose Island, arriving the next day. This is an uninhabited coral atoll at the extreme eastern end of the Samoan group of islands. It was last visited by a U.S. Government official, when Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., then Governor of Samoa, went there when the United States accepted control of part of Samoa. Governor Terhune sent a working party ashore to erect a concrete monument, so that all future visitors to the islands might know that it is an American possession. The following inscription was placed thereon: "Rose Island, American Samoa. No trespassing. Jan. 10, 1920. Warren J. Terhune, Governor." Later the Governor and his party landed and inspected the island. Immense flocks of birds were found in the trees, an unusual circumstance, birds being a rarity in the Samoan Islands. They were so unaccustomed to seeing human beings that they came fearlessly within reaching distance. Governor Terhune planted a number of coconut, banana, avocado, lime and papaya seeds or shoots. The waters around the island fairly swarmed with fish. One caught weighed more than 100 pounds. Several other islands, inhabited, were visited and receptions given in honor of the Governor, who returned to Pago Pago on Jan. 14.

The new concrete Naval Station road which has been in course of construction since June, 1919, was completed and dedicated on Dec. 18, 1919, with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Terhune delivered a brief address, saying that the work had been accomplished largely through the efforts of the late Lieut. Comdr. B. M. Snyder, U.S.N., who served as Public Works officer at Tutuila.

The U.S.N. derrick barge which has been under construction for six months under the supervision of Lieut. H. S. Bear, U.S.N., Public Works officer, was launched on Jan. 27 in the presence of a number of Navy officials and civilians. Miss Jean Debevre, daughter of the assistant customs officer, christened the craft "No. 34," using a bottle of grape juice for the occasion.

NOVEL DEVICES ON BRITISH WARSHIP HOOD.

Incident to the first sea trip of the new British warship Hood of 600 miles round Rosyth, some interesting facts are given as to the ship by a correspondent of The Navy, the organ of the British Navy League, in its February issue. The Hood has more novel devices for the comfort of her crew than any British warship ever had before. Fighting capacity and steaming capacity have not been relegated to second place, but every endeavor has been made to provide a tolerable floating home.

During her preliminary steam trial in deep water in the Firth of Clyde she had worked up to twenty-seven knots with comparative ease, but there was no need to push her to that extent on the open sea trip round. The vessel pushed along in remarkably smooth form. The engine rooms are a beautiful sight, and the engines are designed to develop, when the ship has been finished and cleaned up a little at Rosyth, 144,000 horsepower, and to drive the ship at thirty-one knots.

The Hood is the first big ship in the British navy to be fitted with oil-burning kitchen ranges. There are three in the men's galley on the forecastle deck, capable of cooking 1,400 meals at a time. There are also great steam-heated boiling and stewing pots for the making of soups, boiling vegetables and so on. One interesting new feature is the hot water boiler specially fitted for the making of tea, coffee or cocoanut by the cooks of the messes on the mess deck. The kitchen, which adjoins the galley, is fitted with all modern labor-saving devices, such as potato peelers and chippers, sausage makers, bacon slicers, etc. The feeding of the men will be done on the restaurant principle. There will be a general menu for everybody, and the portions will be carefully weighed out before cooking, so that each mess gets its just proportion. The meals when cooked will be sent by lift to a cook's lobby on the mess deck below and there kept hot in steam-heated cupboards until served out. It is estimated that the whole 1,400 dinners will be served out from the cook's lobby in ten minutes. When the meal is over all plates and dishes will be collected and sent to the mechanical scullery. Electrically-driven mechanical washers are installed. The ship's bakery has oil-fired furnaces, and all these new fittings have been specially designed. The bakery will produce at least 1,400 pounds of bread a day.

There is a large men's recreation room forward under the bridge, and there is an unusual amount of head room, and the wardroom is a particularly lofty apartment.

CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

The commander of the Japanese troops at Vladivostok presented six demands to the Russian military commander there on the day after Major Gen. W. S. Graves, U.S.A., commanding the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, left the city for Manila with the last of the American troops, says an Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostok dated April 5 and received in the United States on April 10. With the departure of the American forces the Russian officials, by every possible means, including an official boycott and through the press, demanded that the Japanese leave the country. The Japanese commander replied that it was impossible to do this until the safety of the Japanese interests in Russia were assured. The following day D. B. McGowan, the United States Consul, together with representatives of the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A. and others, visited Capt. W. C. Watts, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Albany, and discussed the situation with him. All the women members of the American Red Cross, Y.W.C.A. and other female American workers in Vladivostok left there for Manila with the main body of American troops which took its departure several weeks earlier. An Associated Press message from Manila dated April 9 quotes General Graves as saying that the Russian situation will adjust itself when the Japanese leave Siberia. He is said to have added "Ninety-eight per cent. of the people of Siberia are Bolsheviks. They are working for the peace and the good of the country, and in my opinion they are trying to be fair and just to the people. The anti-Bolsheviks do not want the Japanese to leave because of the immense concessions granted them by the crown before the Russian debacle, and which they would lose but for the presence of the Japanese forces."

A SCHOOL BOY'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE ARMY.

The New York city station of the Army Recruiting Publicity Bureau has announced the winner in the public schools of Greater New York of the prize for the best essay on "The Benefits of an Enlistment in the U.S. Army," offered by the War Department. He is Max Steinbach, a sixteen-year-old Russian-born pupil of the DeWitt Clinton high school, Borough of Manhattan. The essay follows: "I have sounded my bugle, and its shrill notes have sounded in the towns and backwoods and have resounded in the crowded and busy cities. Oh, the Army, whose deeds in the wars that I fought will never be forgotten by Americans, have sent forth an S.O.S., not for help as one in distress, but a call for comrades. I, whose memorable drive at St. Mihiel, the battle of Argonne Forest, and others, have made me the greatest of the great, have opened my doors to the weak and strong, the rich and poor, the dregs, the tradeless, and for all who care to enter my domains and accept me as a teacher and benefactor. In my huge melting pot I melt all souls, and then, by careful training, I weld them into one common friendship. I teach Americanism and respect for the law. I instil in the youth patriotism. I give strength to the weak, a trade for the tradeless and an education to the ambitious poor. I sharpen the young American's or alien's blades of life with which to strike down the obstacles of life. The ragged I clothe, the hungry I feed, the wise I teach. I broaden the caved-in chest of the city man. I sharpen the brains of the ignorant. My doors are open, all of my roads lead to a better and cleaner life. Americans and aliens! Unfortunates and all! Enter my abode, and become hardened for life's struggle."

HISTORY OF 310TH INFANTRY.

A history of the 310th Infantry, 78th Division, U.S.A., is published by the Association of the 310th Infantry, New York city. In a foreword signed by Col. W. C. Babcock, who commanded the 310th Infantry from the time of its formation at Camp Dix, N.J., in September, 1917, until its return to the United States and demobilization in June, 1919, he says: "The entire narrative was originally prepared by Capt. R. L. Thompson, regimental operations and intelligence officer, and is a plain, unadorned statement of the movements and operations of



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the regiment. The appendices and statistical tables are the work of Capt. E. B. Dane, regimental personnel adjutant, in collaboration with Capt. Herbert N. Vanderwerker, regimental adjutant. Certainly these officers have done their work well. Heeding the advice given by the 310th's first corps commander, Major Gen. W. M. Wright, U.S.A., in a recent address, "Don't boast," they have told the story of this gallant regiment's record modestly but in a way that holds the attention of the reader throughout. There is fortunately no attempt at so-called "fine writing," but the movements of the organization almost day by day, and including the many hours when it was torn by German fire, as set down simply in these pages, shows what these gallant Americans did in defense of the flag. In addition there are a number of interesting photographs of individuals and scenes. There are casualty tables and lists of men of the command who were killed, wounded or missing. These occupy fifty-two pages and in themselves tell the story of the regiment's sacrifice.

ARMY SHOES.

"We are hearing a good bit about the H.C. of L," writes a correspondent, "and the blows it is hitting the Services just now, which would make it seem that within the Army everything possible would be done to lighten the financial burdens of the soldiers. Orders which have just come out from the War Department take a big wallop at the almost empty pocket books of the enlisted men. I refer to the new orders on shoes, which state that each soldier will have two pair, one pair being used only on special occasions. The other will have to do for every day in the week, so in a muddy and rainy camp the soldiers will have to use the shoes they were born

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in for several days while the others are drying. The new field shoe, from those we see here, is a fine one, one of the best the Army has ever put out. But for wearing at night at a dance or when we go into town it is an impossibility on account of its weight and its looks. We have heard that when the two pairs are issued the russet shoes will be taken in, which means that nearly every man in the Army will be forced to buy at from \$12 to \$16 a pair of shoes nowhere near as comfortable and easy as the russet, for his pass wear. It seems that it would not bankrupt the Army to allow us to have one pair of russet shoes for pass wear. Our uniform is quiet enough without putting us on war footing all the time."

PUNCTILIOUSNESS OF THE OLD ARMY.

A striking example of the high sense of honor and the punctilious exactitude in carrying out every obligation possessed by so many of the old school Regular Army officers appears in an old letter, written in 1894, writes Mr. W. Van R. Whitall, of Pelham, N.Y. It was written to his grandmother as administratrix of the estate of her husband, the late Col. John A. Whitall, paymaster, U.S.A. The writer was the late Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, U.S.A., retired, who died in 1898. General Augur wrote that he had recently met General Rucker, brother of Mrs. Whitall, and had learned that she was still living. This recalled an incident of many years before that had gradually passed from his memory. In 1848, General Augur wrote, he was on his way to join his regiment at Pensacola, Miss., and met Colonel Whitall on a railway train. He found himself short of funds and Colonel Whitall very kindly loaned him \$5. The two officers never met again and the matter passed from memory until recalled nearly fifty years after by the meeting with General Rucker. General Augur made a careful estimate of interest on the basis that money at seven per cent. interest would double about every fourteen years. On this basis he sent to Mrs. Whitall a check for \$5 in settlement of the long-forgotten obligation.

THE OLD NON-COMS.

"One of the old school who has followed the guidon of the Cavalry for twenty years" writes: "I cannot let the occasion pass without thanking you for great interest you take in the old N.C.O. of the Regular Service; the men who have never yet been found wanting when the country needed men to carry through some difficult task. They have ever been willing to go the limit and have never cared for applause from the side lines; the greatest glory to them was to have the 'old man' say: 'Well done, Jones or Smith,' as the case might be, when they put over some good piece of work. Most of us have gotten to the age, now, of looking forward to retirement and I believe it only simple justice to let us go after twenty-five years' service, counting double time and all. For after serving two hitches in the Philippines and one in Cuba and through Mexico, and the most of us being commissioned during the late war and having done our duty to the best of our ability, it would be the best thing our Government could do to retire the old vets and let them get out where they can talk to the younger men about the Service and what it means to get an Army education. I hope you keep up the good work and may success attend your efforts in taking such a stand for the old Regular, from buck private to C.O."

NAVY CAN USE GRAPE JUICE.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., announces that the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Bureau of Internal Revenue, has advised the Navy Department that standard brands of grape juice may be purchased and sold to the enlisted men of the Navy without liability on the part of the Navy for compliance with the National Prohibition Act insofar as concerns the alcoholic content of such standard brands of grape juice. In other words, the responsibility for National Prohibition Act is placed squarely upon the manufacturers of standard brands of grape juice. "Until advised to the contrary, therefore, by the Bureau of Internal Revenue," says Rear Admiral McGowan, "it may be taken for granted, without the necessity of testing or analyzing individual deliveries, that such standard brands of this beverage as may be purchased from time to time comply with all necessary requirements of the National Prohibition Act. Under the circumstances no responsibility attaches to individual commanding officers or supply officers in the premises."

NEW MARINE CORPS PUBLICATION.

The first number of the Fourth Regiment News, organ of the 4th Regiment, 2d Provisional Brigade, U.S.M.C., stationed at Santiago, Dominican Republic, dated March 3 and published weekly, has been received. Its object is to bring about a closer relationship between the men of the regiment, so Sgt. C. H. Jenkins, editor, explains in an editorial. Col. Dion Williams, commanding the regiment, writes a letter for the first issue, wishing the publication success. One of the features is a column of news sent from the United States by radio.

SHORTSIGHTED ECONOMY.

In an editorial advocating increase of Service pay the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The indisposition of Congress to grant increases to the Regular Army is shortsighted despite the fact, everywhere admitted, that where economy in public expenditures is practical it should be practiced. It would be possible to recite, in advocacy of increases of pay for the Regular Army, the heroic service of that small but highly efficient body of gallant Americans in the recent war; to touch upon the financial difficulties of the officers—and they are many. But that would be to argue that the Regular Army deserves, perhaps deserves, a bonus as a recompence for spirited service. The unsentimental and entirely practical reason why increases should be granted is that, against the competition of other callings, the United States hardly will be able to procure for the

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Army in the future the type of young men who gladly went to West Point when an Army officer's pay was far greater in buying power than it is to-day. If a Regular Army is necessary to our national life then an efficient Army is not a luxury, but a necessity."

YEOMEN (F.) IN THE WORLD WAR.

In an article on "A Navy Supply Department in War Time," in the March number of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Comdr. G. P. Dyer, U.S.N., who was supply officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard during the World War, says in part: "A year's experience with these women" (yeomen F.) "has convinced the writer that for certain work they were as good, if not better, on the average, than men. In checking stores and in making retail issues, where their knowledge is sufficient, they are apt to be more careful in following the exact routine required than men of the same class. Some exceptional women were found qualified to put in charge of trucks and making deliveries. Some rose to be department managers. Several developed ability as time clerks, investigators in unravelling tangles or in tracing lost papers. They were more amenable than men to discipline but more particular as to their personal convenience and more restive under Navy uncertainty as to their future. Morally, on the whole, their behavior under new and trying circumstances was excellent."

AS TO LOSS OR SERVICE MORALE.

"The truth with reference to comments as to loss of morale in the Service consequent upon the loss of desirable officers through resignation was brought home to me last week as I witnessed the following at Fort Sam Houston," writes a retired non-commissioned officer. "About ten enlisted men of a regular U.S. Infantry regiment, among whom were two N.C.O.'s, were standing on the front porch of one of the barracks when an officer, a first lieutenant, was passing along the walk which is about fifteen feet in front of the porch. The men perceiving the officer approaching deliberately turned their backs toward the walk and began to converse, and the officer perceiving this deliberately turned his face away from the barracks, trying to make believe that he had not seen the men on that porch. Now such a thing would have been unimaginable when I was in the Service, and am still wondering how such a thing is possible in a Regular U.S. Infantry regiment."

ARMY SCHOOLS SUGGESTED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

An attractive, illustrated booklet has been issued by the Army vocational, educational and recreational schools at Camp Gordon, Ga., under the direction of Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., commanding the camp. A history of the schools is given as well as the curriculum, and a general description of the camp's activities in an educational direction. In a foreword General Richardson says: "More than thirty years ago the colonel of my regiment, at that time the 8th Infantry, advanced the idea by recommendation to the War Department, and in the public press, that the future popularity of the Army, and its support by the people, would lie in its becoming a school for the education of the young men of the country, addition to their training as soldiers." The booklet was printed by the printing class of the schools, and is a creditable piece of work.

"REVUE D'ARTILLERIE" REAPPEARS.

The "Revue d'Artillerie" of the French Army, which suspended publication after its issue of 1914, owing to the war, announces that it has resumed publication at Paris. The editorial announcement adds: "The task accomplished by the French artillery during the war is known and admired by all; our allies, the neutrals, even our enemies, have rendered merited homage. New armament, new munitions, new methods in the technique and tactics of the army—in every domain the effort put forth was tremendous, as was the result obtained. The French artilleries will not be content, however, with the work accomplished and their efforts will continue."

SUPERVISION OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

In a forthcoming General Order relative to the supervision of Army intelligence officers, provision will be made as follows: On all matters pertaining strictly to military intelligence the intelligence officer at each post, camp or military station within the limits of a territorial department is under the direct supervision of the assistant chief of staff for military intelligence of that department. The only exemptions are the intelligence officers at the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks or any branch thereof, Fort Leavenworth and Washington Barracks, D.C., whose status is not affected by this order.

OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM CERTAIN TAXES.

Relative to local taxes applicable to Army officers an officer writes: "I consulted the opinions of the Judge Advocate General and found that a state, county or city could not levy taxes on the salary of an officer or soldier of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dobbins vs. Commissioners of Erie County (16 Peters 434) decided that the pay of an officer of the Government is not subject to taxation by a state or smaller civic corporation since such salary is voted by Congress to enable the President to carry out his executive duties." This, it is to be noted, applies to income, and not to property taxes.

"The highest rank in the Army," said Sergeant Matheson, to ambitious Private Perry, "is anchor sergeant in the Balloon Corps." Corporal Jones says its the best

branch of the Service, for when the command "fall out" is given, you don't have to obey it.—*Chemical Warfare*.

He was a husky veteran who had dropped in to thank the home service section of the local Red Cross for their help in bringing his French war bride to this country.

"Does your wife speak English?" inquired the Red Cross worker.
 "Not much."
 "Well, I suppose then, that you speak French?"
 "Not much."
 "But how in the world do you get along then?"
 "Oh that's easy" drawled the ex-Service man. "You see, I was in the Signal Corps."—*Home Sector*.

"Say, Sarge, hear about Luke's latest stunt?"
 "No; what's he done now?"

"Well, he goes into the Cap'n's office and asks for a pass to Paris. Cap'n says, 'Do you know your general orders?' Luke says, 'Not yet.' Cap'n says, 'All right then. You don't get a pass till you do. About face! For-ard har-rah!' Well, three days later Cap'n gets a telegram from Luke, sayin':

"I am now marking time in Paris waiting for the command, Halt."—*Home Sector*.

When Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole was inspecting Company B, of the 13th Marines, in France, he noticed that Private McGinness of the rear rank was minus one mess-kit knife in his equipment.

"What's the matter?" demanded the General. "Do you know you are shy a knife?"
 "Never use one, sir."

"Don't you ever eat meat?"
 "Yes, sir, but I never get a piece big enough to cut." Private McGinness passed inspection.—*Home Sector*.

"I never saw Lieutenant Flili's young wife look so pale and frightened before when he went up," remarked one acquaintance to another, at the aviation meet. "I always thought she seemed quite composed."

"Well, he isn't alone this time," replied the other friend. "You see he's taking her pet poodle up with him."—*Tale Spins*.

British Tommy: "I say, Yank, wot's the big bump on yere back?" (Facetious allusion to the heavy marching pack.)

Marine: "Bunker Hill, you lime juicer. Want to try and climb it?"—*The Trouble Buster*.

"Where did you get that chicken?" said the colonel of a certain outfit to one of his amiable recruits, who came into camp with a fine bird. "Stole it, sir," was the laconic reply. "Ah," said the colonel triumphantly, to a bystander. "You see my boys may steal, but they won't lie."—*Trouble Buster*.

Over coffee and cigarettes the two girls discussed their friends. "Grace is in an awful fix," said one.

"What's the matter?"
 "Why, every officer she's engaged to got through without a scratch, and is coming home to marry her."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Said a soldier, "I once saw a regiment of darkies on parade, and they were so well drilled that when they came to 'right dress,' with the whites of their eyes all turned, it looked just like a chalk mark."—*Trouble Buster*.

"How did Major Gaddit get in so wrong with Mrs. Bulfinch?"
 "She sent him an invitation to a dance and he mailed it back marked 'Returned, disapproved.'"—*The Home Sector*.

New York state has been trying to draft new aviation laws. We suggest as Article 1 the compulsory wearing of spurs by all aviators. Several were noticed during the course of the war without them.—*The Home Sector*.

Boux—"If the Superintendent doesn't take back what he told me this morning I'm going to leave the Academy."
 Houx—"What did he tell you this morning?"
 Boux—"He told me to leave the Academy."—*The Log*.

Kind Old Soul: "Why are you making that lame mule work, my good man?"
 Colored Driver: "That's an Army mule, ma'am, and he ain't lame. He's doing pearee rest."—*The Bray*.

"Saluting officers is just like poker."
 "Howjiffiger?"
 "Well, every time a tac passes I raise him five."—*The Bray*.

Prof.—"Give, for one year, the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States."
 Plebe—"1492: None."—*The Log*.

J.A. (to witness): "Did you know that defendant in St. Aignan?"
 Witness: "Casually."—*Red Diamond*.



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